New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV—NO. 1243. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax and of the Arago at this Port.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Full Details of the Battle of Traktir-Bridge.

DEPARTURE OF OMAR PASHA FOR ASIA.

MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Return of Queen Victoria to England.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

MARKETS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

Consols 91.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Wednesday—so that her mails will doubtless reach New-York that night.

The *Africa* reports, Sept. 3, 9 o'clock P. M., in lat. 48° N., long. 14° 37', exchanged signals with the bark Premier, bound north. Sept. 9, lat. 46° 50', long. 58° 55', at 4½ o'clock P. M., exchanged signals with the British ship Montreal, bound west.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived out on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 25.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE ON THE TCHERNAYA.

The papers contain many interesting details of the recent battle of Traktir Bridge, on the Tchernaya, and [illegible] incidents.

Generals SIMPSON and PELISSIER both furnish reports. They say the Russian attack was a deliberate effort to raise the siege of Sebastopol, and if the Russians had succeeded in holding the heights on the Allies' side of the river, they intended further to attack the Allies from four points, namely: A main attack on Balaklava, another on the British camp, and another simultaneously on the extreme right and left of the French lines. Documents found on the body of a Russian General indicate this.

Gen. SIMPSON estimates the Russian force at 48,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, with 160 guns. The French had only 18,000 men and four batteries engaged.

The Sardinians had 4,500 men and twenty-four guns engaged, while the English had only one battery in play.

The battle began at break of day. The Russians crossed the river on floats, and drove in the Allied outposts.

Gen. SIMPSON says the Russians advanced three times with the most determined bravery. Thrice they crossed the bridge and crowned the heights, but were thrice driven back by the French batteries.

The Zouaves charged them with the bayonet, and the English battery made great havoc as they retreated to [illegible].

The English Lancers and French Mounted Chasseurs were stationed in the plain, but could not pursue the retreating army as the Russian batteries kept up a fire from their own side of the river, and thus covered the retreat.

General PELISSIER sets the French loss 17 officers killed, and 53 wounded; 172 men killed; 180 missing, and 1,200 wounded. The Sardinian loss was 250. The loss of the Russians was 3,000 killed, and 5,000 wounded, including 1,600 wounded prisoners in the hands of the French, and 800 in the hands of the Sardinians. The Turks were not engaged.

The Russian report admits great losses and three generals killed. It attributes the loss to the too great impetuosity of the right column of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.

General GORTSCHAKOFF commanded in person from the Mackenzie heights. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was not present, although it was stated that he was.

The condition of the Russian dead showed that they had been subjected to a long march, and had suffered considerable hardship, which partly confirms NAPOLEON's recent statement that to his knowledge Russian resources are exhausted.

General PELISSIER issued a grandiloquent order announcing the victory, but his account does not find favor in Paris. They say that he did not make the most of his victory, nor prepare a sufficient force to crush the attack.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.

General SIMPSON's mail dispatch of the 18th says: General PELISSIER having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, it should be commenced yesterday morning against those works and the Redan. This was continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly, became by evening feeble. In the afternoon, shells from our mortars ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains OLDFIELD and HAMMET have been killed. The British lost 180.

General GORTSCHAKOFF, on the night of the 27th, telegraphs: Affairs are unchanged, but the fire of the Allies is constantly very strong.

There is a report in London to-day that General SIMPSON is sick, and that General BENTINCK, the senior officer, has taken command.

Decisive operations will not be undertaken until the Allies have crossed the Tchernaya, and occupied the heights on the right bank, and succeeded in separating the Russian forces on the Tchernaya and Belbec Rivers. The reinforcements are collecting for this purpose. Meantime, however, the Russians are expected to offer the Allies another battle near the Cemetery.

The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of General PARMUTINE, with 9,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and 160 guns.

ASIA.

OMAR PACHA definitely takes command in Asia, and would leave on the 21st for Trebizonde. OSMAN PACHA has command of the Second Division, and the troops will be conveyed in English steamers to Trebizonde.

We have no reliable intelligence from Kars or Erzeroum.

The Russians have reestablished communications between Genitchi and Arabat.

Several new Russian ships are to be built this Winter at Nicolaieff.

The Baltic.

The Allied Fleets have retired from before Cronstadt, and have taken up another position. A dispatch stating that gun-boats were returning home, led to the belief that the campaign had closed; but it now appears that sixteen ships or gun-boats returning were those which have been disabled.

The London *Times* contains an editorial article, couched in very severe language, on the non-effectiveness of the fleet, and says that "NELSON and COLLINGWOOD must blush in their graves."

Sweaborg.

Private letters state that the loss of the Russians at Sweaborg was not less than 2,000 men. The Russian paper *Nord* says that the loss was only 50 killed, and that 1,500 guns still remain in position, and that the defences are wholly uninjured.

Negotiations.

The Berlin correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* states that the Prussian Cabinet has recently replied to Count BUOL's circular, to the effect that Prussia is disinclined to make any change in her policy in regard to the Eastern question, because she is unable to see what practical guarantee the often-mentioned *four points* [illegible] afford for the settlement; further, that Prussia cannot consent to bind herself to those four points, while she reserves principally consensus of reserve to herself the right of going beyond them. Finally, Prussia regards the decision of the Germanic Bund, made last December, acknowledging the establishment of the proposed conditions of peace, without, however, pledging itself to enforce them.

From the above it is evident that Prussia and the Germanic Federation stand precisely as they did 10 months ago.

The Russian papers make complaints that the contin- [illegible] sage lent by the Western Powers to the SULTAN is fast changing into occupation of Turkey.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Paris writes, after comparatively a long period of silence, respecting Austria: "The Austrian policy is such, that it is again stated in high quarters, that the French Government has reason to be satisfied with that power."

In reply to Austrian remonstrances, Great Britain is said to have stated, that the question of nationality will not be introduced into the present crisis, and that the *depôt* of the Italian recruits, now at Novara, will be removed further from the Austrian frontier.

A Berlin letter says that Count NESSELRODE had addressed another letter to the Russian Ambassador, in which he says the Czar is willing to make honorable terms of peace.

Miscellaneous.

A letter from Constantinople, under date of the 20th ultimo, says a Council was held on the 18th, at which Ministerial changes were decided.

Lord STRATFORD had gone to the Crimea. The Duke of NEWCASTLE had been sick in camp but was recovering.

The *Nord*, Russian journal, says: OMAR PACHA freely expressed himself at Constantinople that the Allied Commanders—especially General PELISSIER—were humbugs, and that he should twice have lost his army if he had followed their advice.

BETTS, the Engineer, writes that the Balaklava Railway is in a condition to stand the Winter.

ABDEL KADER had arrived at Constantinople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A national shilling subscription is proposed to be raised for a testimonial to Admiral CHARLES NAPIER.

A fiat of bankruptcy has been issued against EDWARD OLIVER.

Five hundred Highlanders had embarked on board the steamer *Hansa*, at Liverpool, for Malta. On board of the *Great Britain*, Cavalry were about to embark.

The export of iron north of Dunkirk is prohibited, and a bond is required whenever exported.

The potato harvest in Ireland is favorable on the whole.

FRANCE.

Dullness prevails in political affairs.

The Austrian Archduke MAXIMILIAN has arrived at Toulon.

The Kings of Sardinia, Wurtemberg and Bavaria are expected by the Emperor.

The crops throughout France are satisfactory.

The harvest in Algeria is excellent.

BELGIUM.

A Commission has been appointed to revise the Tariff.

SPAIN.

Committees appointed are considering the Tariff question.

Foreigners are exempted from the forced loan, but are invited to contribute to it.

A Paris rumor is that we may expect from day to day to hear of the involuntary abdication of Queen ISABELLA, and of important events in Spain.

The Duke of MONTPENSIER is openly agitating.

ITALY.

The export of Breadstuffs is prohibited from the Roman States.

In Naples the political ferment continues. Many arrests have been made.

AUSTRIA.

It is rumored that a new loan of two hundred million florins is about to be raised to repay the Vienna Bank advances.

The Austrian LLOYDS undertake to open steam communication between Trieste, North African ports, Spain and Portugal.

The Austrian Engineers officially report favorably on the proposed ship Canal from the Danube to the Black Sea.

GREECE.

The Currant crop of Cephalonia is very deficient—prices opened at one hundred and fifteen dollars.

ATHENS, 24th.—The Ministerial crisis is unchanged.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark is visiting the King of Sweden. The question of the Sound dues continues to perplex.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have dates from Bombay to July 30. The intelligence from India is important.

A formidable insurrection had broken out in the centre of Bengal. The insurgents are the Santals and other tribes occupying the Rajmahal Hills—a bold and hardy race. They number from thirty to fifty thousand men, acting in five parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few fire-arms. They have spread over the country a hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend that they are led by their God in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated that there were not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

The London papers have soothing editorials on the subject of the intelligence confirming the recent collision of the Russians with the Khan of Khiva, and repulse of the latter.

Persia is quiet.

Shanghai advices are to June 29. Quietness was prevailing there and at Canton. Food was plentiful. Communication with the interior had been partially reopened. An enormous butchery had been perpetrated at Canton. One thousand were executed for sympathising with the rebels. The Insurgents were losing ground in the North.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s circular reports COTTON stiffer but not quotably higher. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say the week opened dull but became firm and prices hardened, although the quotations were not advanced. Some circulars, however, quote an advance in middling descriptions to the extent of 1-16d., [illegible] not ⅛d. The sales of the week amounted to 51,450 bales, of which speculators took 6,220 bales and exporters 5,700 bales. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans 7⅛d.; Middling 6⅝d. @ 6 11-16d. Fair Uplands 6¾d.; Middling 6½d. Fair Mobile 6¾d.; Middling 6 9-16d. @6⅝d. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators. The market closed steady. The stock in port was 567,000 bales, including 387,000 bales American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say that the market generally shows but little change, although a dull tone prevailed. CORN had declined 1s. @ quarter. Western Canal FLOUR they quote at 40s.@40s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 42s.@43s.; Ohio 42s.@43s. WHEAT dull, but prices unchanged. White 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d.; Red 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; Mixed CORN 38s. 6d.; White 41s.; Yellow 39s. 6d.@40s. Several circulars quote Corn in active speculative demand, and prices slightly advanced; but they give the quotations nearly the same as the above. The weather had been favorable, and prospects continued good for an average crop.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote BEEF and PORK dull, but prices unchanged. BACON firm. LARD 6d. higher, and steady; sales at 56s.@57s. TALLOW advanced 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* says: BARK steady at former rates. RICE steady. RESIN—Sales of the week 7,000 bbls., at 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d. for common, to 7s. 6d. for fine. TURPENTINE unchanged. Sales at 7s. 3d.@8s. American TAR. Sales 1,000 bbls., at 10s. ASHES steady at 34s. 6d.@35s. for Pearls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Sales 1,100 bbls., at 33s.@34s. LINSEED OIL—Active demand, at 43s. PALM OIL slightly advanced. Sales at £41 15s.@£42 10s. North American TALLOW, 58s.@58s. 6d. Nothing doing in SEAL or COD OILS. DYEWOODS in limited request, but market firm. SUGARS advanced 1s. 6d.@2s., and firm. COFFEE active, at firmer rates.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester advices are rather more favorable, and prices have an advancing tendency.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report the existence of an active speculative demand for most articles. SUGAR advanced 2s. RICE was in active demand, particularly East Indian. COFFEE steady. TALLOW firm at 58s. 3d. TURPENTINE—Sales at 3s. SPIRITS active at 33s. 6d., but closed dull. White WHEAT 78s.@82s.; red, 72s.@76s. FLOUR 40s.@45s. IRON in good demand, and firm; Welsh rails, free on board, £6 10s.@£6 15s.; bars, £6 5s.; Scotch pig, 80s. COPPER unchanged. SPELTER—Active demand and considerably higher; sales at £25. LEAD in good demand; pig, £22 15s. @£23. TIN steady. TEA—The advices from China are considered favorable, and there are buyers of Congou at 9s. [illegible]

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say that the market was steady and prices unchanged.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was slightly easier. The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to the extent of £373,000. Consols for money and account were quoted at 91@91¼. Dollars sold at 4s. 10 and 3s. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Doubloons 75s. 6d. Eagles 76s. 4d.

Freights.

At Liverpool Freights were a trifle lower, owing to large arrivals. Dead weights to New-York 15s. @16s.; to New-Orleans 15s.@16s.

Glasgow Markets.

Messrs. JOHN ALTHEA & Co. report ASHES steady and prices unchanged. LARD, 60s.@62s. for fine. In BREADSTUFFS the upward tendency had been checked.

The Latest Liverpool Markets.

SATURDAY, 11 A. M.

Messrs. RULAND, ALTHEA & Co. report that the fine weather has caused a slight decline in BREADSTUFFS, viz.: on WHEAT, 4d. in four days, FLOUR 6s. 6d., and CORN, 1s. The market closed steady. Western Canal FLOUR for future delivery, sold at 39s. BEEF unchanged. BACON, 1s. higher.

PORK quiet. Good CHEESE closed with an active demand at 58s.@60s. LARD—Stock reduced, and 59s. asked by holders. TALLOW active and prices in [illegible]. RESIN sells at 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—27th, Watson at Bremen; 28th, Devan at Hamburg, Ross at Hull; 29th, Cora Lynn in the Clyde; 31st, Hill at Lisbon.

Arrived from Baltimore—28th, Adolphine at Texel.

Arrived from Wilmington—29th, Rothes at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—29th, General Dunlap, Sultan, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Apalachicola—31st, Windsor Castle at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—27th, Carver at Bordeaux; 28th, Asterion, Ol Cutts, Mary Kale, at Liverpool; Fanny Fosdick at Antwerp; 29th, Fides off Dover, Gothenburg at Havre.

Sailed for New-York—27th, Antoinette from Rotterdam, Brewster from Cardiff; 29th, Balena from Shields, Manhattan, Owego, 31st, Empire, Progress, Underwriter, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—29th, Geo. Peabody from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—30th, Helen Mueller from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—27th, Sweet from Liverpool.

Sailed for Virginia—31st, Invincible from Liverpool.

Sailed for Mobile—29th, Geo. Washington from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—31st, Wizard from Liverpool.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday with mails from Southampton to the 29th ult.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* are H. HART, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, Victoria, Australia, C. J. BERTINATTI, *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul for Sardinia, Dr. W. S. MAYO and lady, and L. DE GROESBRIAND, Bishop of Burlington, Vt.

Gen. PELISSIER in an order of the day dated Aug. 17 says that the Russians lost in the battle of the 16th, more than 6,000 men and left 2,200 wounded and prisoners in the hands of the Allies. Six Turkish battalions and a battery of artillery took part in the battle and behaved valiantly.

On the morning of the 17th August, the English batteries opened their fire, which enabled them to advance their works of approach.

The *Times'* Baltic correspondent states, that on the 15th ult. six Russian gunboats came out from Cronstadt, and having intimated by their movements that they were prepared to measure their strength with any vessel that dared to go out to meet them, the *Imperieuse*, *Bulldog* and *Centaur* were ordered to slip in close and try to cut them off. The Russian gunboats, however, beat a retreat as quickly as possible into shallow water. The three English ships opened fire upon them, which was returned. The engagement lasted about two hours with little damage to either side.

The Kenna *Gazette* says: "According to reliable advices of the 25th of August, from Constantinople, the garrison of Kars has made a successful sortie against the Russians. The Russian corps which threatened Erzeroum has been withdrawn.

Accounts from Trebizond of the 7th ult. confirm the news of the Russians being at only three hours' march from Erzeroum. The English Consul at that place had removed all the archives of his office to Trebizond. Letters from Kars to the 28th July state that, notwithstanding the approach of the Russian Army, the spirit of the troops was excellent.

The last accounts from Odessa state that the Russians had launched several vessels which had been on the stocks at Nicolaieff. An attack by Gen. MOURAVIEFF on Erzeroum appeared inevitable. The fortifications of the place are incomplete. The Sultan has consented to the departure of OMAR PASHA for Asia, subject, however, to the consent of the Allied Generals.

The Allies have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable result from the bombardment. A Belgian brig, the *Rubis*, has been pillaged at Sulina.

The newspapers report an engagement which took place off Riga on the 10th ult. Seventeen Russian gunboats, it is said, came out of Riga and fought for two hours with Her Majesty's screw block ship *Hawke*, sixty guns, and the screw corvette *Desperate*, eight guns. The result is said to have been indecisive.

Her Majesty, the Queen, and family, left Boulogne on the night of the 27th ult., in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and arrived at Osborne House on the following morning. Her Majesty rode from Paris with the French Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON, in the Emperor's State carriage. The farewell was most enthusiastic, and the illumination superb. Gen. CANROBERT formed part of the *cortége*.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Burning the Concordat—The Excommunication of the Nation—Decrease of the Cholera—The Spanish Contingent for the Crimea, &c.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 31, 1855.

I informed you that the populace of Madrid were desirous of burning the last concordat with the Pope in the public square. It is six days since I received the particulars of the movement which was suppressed by the Government.

The mob, it seems, had conceived the idea of not only burning that document, but of burning the Pope himself—in effigy—and a very neat, apostolical looking effigy, I am told, it was, too. But their amusement was cut short by the long sabre of the Minister-of-War, without any blood spilt, or any fair chance of spilling any.

The news of a proximate excommunion of the nation by His Holiness, which has already circulated in every direction, has not produced such terror in Spanish consciences as was hoped. It looks really as if spiritual thunder, without the aid of thumb-screws and faggots, had lost its force even in Spain.

Little besides the agitation of this rupture with Rome is there to tell of out of Spain in its history for the last week.

The forced loan has produced thus far voluntarily a million and a half of dollars, and if the time for voluntary subscription were prolonged, as perhaps it will be, the necessity of forcing any considerable part of it may be avoided. It will be remembered that the paper of this loan is taken at par by the Government in payment of lands released from mortmain by the recent law of the Cortes. This will keep it up—forced or not forced. In many parts, undoubtedly, the decrease of the cholera will also improve the financial prospects of the country. The wheat will be reaped at least, and famine and misery avoided to that extent.

There is no doubt that the force of the epidemic is declining, upon the whole, though there are still some points terribly scourged anew. Valencia, which was decimated about eight months since, has just lost more than a thousand of its remaining population by the disease in two days. In Madrid the cases are limited to forty or fifty daily, as heretofore.

There is a good deal of talk lately about the intrigues of the Court at the Escorial, and it is pretty generally understood that the Queen is doing all in her power to keep on good terms personally with the Pope, and that the idea of separating herself as much as possible from the people in this business is her desire and intention.

Poor ISABEL! I greatly fear she has not comprehended that the only chance of her surviving the deep popular movement through which Spain is now passing is to unite herself frankly and fully to the interests of the Spanish people in every respect. If she does otherwise, she enters upon a struggle which will surely prove fatal to her interests, and it may be to her life.

Those who counsel her to such a course are blind, and will probably deeply regret their blindness. They cannot succeed, though the incompetence of the actual popular leaders may be only too evident. There may be some little reaction; but if so, the feeble swing backwards will be only a prelude to such a vigorous swing forwards as will carry everything before it. Gentlemen of the bed-chamber, equerries and noblemen in waiting, if you do not go straight along in the same path with the people, without turning or tricking, within ten years the possession of a title will be a thing for which you will have to beg pardon of your countrymen in Spain, but in hand, and prestige and authority nowhere.

The matter of the contingent of Spanish troops for the Crimea remains in *statu quo*—come to a stand point already—and from that point, it is probable, not all the power of France and England can move it. There will be a great deal of talk in the Cortes after they come together, on the 1st of October—a great deal of talk and very little action. The Government cannot stir; the people are decided and united against the project, and the alliance of Spain will probably not have been of any such advantage to France as to seriously indispose the Emperor of Russia towards her when the forces appear on the Rhine in 1857.

O'DONNELL is powerful still, but more and more suspected and disliked by the people, while ESPARTERO, the Duke of Victory, is growing less indispensable every day. His lack of talent and lack of character are getting to be more and more evident to the people. Some lively little caricatures have been circulating recently, and though the police has endeavored to suppress them, even imprisoning some individuals, still the work of the little infamous libels is done to a great extent, and the very pains the Government has taken with them show, that they have touched where the sore is. One of these is described by a correspondent of mine as representing a good, fat, well-to-do Spanish donkey, full of the steadfastness of stupidity and the long-eared complacency of a frugal and honorable donkeyism never belied; a donkeyism which never flew up behind except against strangers and cur dogs, and never ate a thistle or an onion that was not legitimately its own. This respectable and wholly unobjectionable donkey, having the revered countenance of the Duke of Victory, is mounted by General O'DONNELL, in a nondescript uniform, made up of the coat and breeches of the national militia, with the cocked hat, sash and long boots of a Captain General (Field Marshall) in the army, and a pair of long spurs, which worry the sleek flanks of the respectable animal beneath him terribly. It ought to be remembered that O'DONNELL actually wore such a uniform at a review of the militia of Madrid, not long since, and was not a little criticised and laughed at for his pains.

Yours, very truly,

AN MERICAN.

THE WAR.

The Russian Attack on the Tchernaya—Description of the Battle—Scenes and Incidents.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP OF THE ALLIED ARMIES ON THE TCHERNAYA, August 16.

The long-threatened attack of the Russians on the Tchernaya line has at last taken place, and ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. During the last few days the signs of an impending Russian attack became more and more frequent. Movements of large numbers of troops in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, the unanimous reports of the deserters, of whom several came in every day, and, lastly, information gained from numbers of Tartars who bring in continually news from the Russian lines, were all to the effect that the Russians, having received part of the reinforcements which they were expecting, intended to try their luck once more in an offensive operation.

Although at first the line of the Tchernaya suggested itself as the point which the Russians would most probably attack, a supposition which was moreover confirmed by all the deserters, yet, as there were large numbers of newly arrived troops seen concentrated in and about the Russian works, apprehensions were entertained that perhaps the Russians might attempt something against the positions of the allied armies before Sebastopol, and the chief attention was consequently directed to that point.

BEFORE THE BATTLE—ANTICIPATION.

Yesterday again several deserters came in, and spoke with the utmost certainty of an intended attack on the Tchernaya lines; but as this had been the case several times already during the last fortnight, no particular attention was paid to their reports, and no special orders given to the troops, except to be prepared for an attack; and this had been so often repeated that it made no impression. In addition to this, our attention was drawn off from the Lower Tchernaya by the news from Baidar. I wrote in my last letter that when the arrival of fresh troops at Sebastopol became known, the four troops of English light cavalry were withdrawn from Baidar, and only two regiments of heavy French cavalry and a few Chasseurs and Zouaves remained in the valley until all the hay collected should be carried away. Yesterday afternoon General ALLONVILLE sent news from Baidar by telegraph, that large numbers of Russian troops were concentrated on the heights above the valley and that he expected to be attacked. The telegraphic message was interrupted by the dense fog which prevailed in the afternoon, but late in the evening notice of this message of General ALLONVILLE was sent to General LA MARMORA and OMAR PASHA. As the cavalry at Baidar would be exposed to be cut off if it were attacked by a considerable force, on account of the great number of carts which are down in the valley for the transport of hay, and which would encumber the Woronzoff-road, an attack on that side seemed not at all improbable.

From all these circumstances it followed that no additional precautions were taken on the Tchernaya line, and that the attack was scarcely less a surprise than that of Inkermann.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE—THE LOCALITY.

The first news of an actual attack was brought about daybreak by some French Chasseurs, who, forming part of a patrol, fell into an ambuscade of the Russians, and narrowly escaped, while their comrades were taken prisoners. Soon afterwards the outposts which were across the Tchernaya were driven in, and about daybreak the cannonade began.

For the better understanding of the movements I must give you some description of the locality. The Tchernaya, coming out at the tower of Karlovka from the narrow gorge in which it runs after leaving the valley of Baidar, flows between a succession of hillocks on both sides. These hillocks form the basis of the position of the allied armies. On the extreme right, beginning where the Tchernaya comes out of the gorge down to the little mountain streams which fall into the Tchernaya from the south, are the Turks. They occupy two hillocks, and between them are two roads which lead from Higher Tchorgoun and the tower of Karlovka into the Woronzoff-road. The Sardinian position leans to the right on the little mountain stream which limits the Turkish position to the left. They occupy the large solitary standing hillocks which used to be held by the Cossacks, and which extend down to the open ground over which the road from Balaklava to Tchorgoun leads. This hillock has been lately considerably strengthened and provided with batteries, and, as it has a very commanding position, was of the utmost importance in the defence of the Tchernaya line. In front of this hillock, and divided from it by the aqueduct which begins there, is another smaller but equally steep hillock, accessible from the first by a stone bridge, and on this hillock the Sardinians had a small *épaulement* guarded by a detachment of infantry. Beyond both these hillocks, on the other side of the Tchernaya, they had moreover on the hillock nearest to the Mackenzie road their outposts, which could thus watch the movements of the enemy and give timely alarm in case of an attack. The French occupy the last series of hillocks to the left of the Sardinians, and guard the road which leads from Balaklava over the Traktir-bridge, up to Makenzie's farm. The hillocks, occupied by them, are three in number; the first, to the right, is seperated from the others by the great road leading to the bridge; and the last, to the left, is protected by the basin which the aqueduct forms here, and is separated by another open ground, similar to that on the right of the French position, from the ridge on which the army of observation was during the Winter. In front of the bridge the French had constructed a small *épaulement* to guard the passage of the river, beyond which they had their outposts.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK.

The first movement of the Russians was against the outposts of the Sardinians on the opposite bank of the river. Corresponding to the hillocks on this side of the Tchernaya are three plateaux on the opposite bank. These were chosen for the left of the Russian position against the Turks and the Sardinians. These plateaux were, therefore, first to be secured, for the guns could command from them not only the hillocks opposite, occupied by the Sardinians and Turks, but likewise the plain which opens towards the French position. A company of infantry of the line, and a company of Bersaglieri formed the Sardinian outposts. These were attacked at dawn by the Russians. As the troops were not yet under arms, it was necessary to hold the position for awhile, and General DE LA MARMORA sent over Major GOVONE, with a company of Bersaglieri, to reinforce the two companies already there. They crossed the aqueduct and the river, and went up the plateau; but, when they arrived at the crest of it, the two companies had just left the *épaulement* behind which they had until then defended themselves gallantly against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, but which had become untenable, and was swept by the guns which the Russians had brought up on the two other plateaux, and besides was exposed to be taken in the rear. So the troops retired in good order across the river, and went to reinforce the post which occupied the second hillock on the banks of the aqueduct. In the meantime the cannonade on both sides had begun. The Russians left us not in doubt where they would attack, for, scarcely had the cannonade begun, when three compact masses of infantry were seen advancing towards the plain opposite to the French position. The points chosen were the bridge and the hillock to the right. The masses, which in the morning sun looked like glittering waves, protected by the fire of their artillery, moved in excellent order down to the river side, notwithstanding the heavy fire of artillery which greeted them in front from the French, and in flank from the Sardinians. At the river the first column detached itself from the rest, and dividing into two columns crossed the river, which is now nearly everywhere easily fordable. Men carrying moveable wooden bridges preceded, but in the first rush the Russians, without waiting for bridges, went over wherever they could, and dispersing like a swarm of bees rushed forward in columns came against the bridge, the others against the hillock on the right.

SPLENDID RUSH OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

As I said above, the continual apprehension of an impending attack had at last benumbed the interest for it, and, notwithstanding the signs which seemed to indicate some movement on the part of the Russians, everybody slept as soundly as possible until awakened by the Russian guns. Before the troops were properly under arms the Russians were at the bridge and at the foot of the hillock. The 50th *ligne* and the 3d battalion of *Zouaves* had to stand the first shock, and they certainly stood it gallantly. The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time with firing, they advanced with an *élan* scarcely ever seen in Russian troops. Some French soldiers of CAMOU's Division, who have during the Winter guarded the trenches towards the Quarantine, and have had nearly daily skirmishes with the Russians, assured me that they never saw them moving on in such a style. They were new troops, belonging, according to the prisoners and wounded, to the 5th division of the 3d *corps d'armée* lately arrived from Poland. But their ardor was soon broken. They could not carry their point, and were, after a short trial, repulsed both on the bridge and the hillock. The aqueduct which encircles the Turks, and which runs close to the foot of the hillock, formed the chief defence of the French. About nine and ten feet wide and several feet deep, it skirts the steep hills so close, that it is nearly in all places supported by a high embankment, offering considerable difficulties for an advancing force, and exposing it, as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Russians crossed it on the right and were beginning to scale the heights, when, taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down by wholesale and rolled into the aqueduct below.

REPULSE.

This first rush did not last more than 10 minutes. The Russians fell back, but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing *à pas de charge* to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forded the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back. Scarcely was the bridge free when two guns of the 5th Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the opposite side in an open space which divides two of the hillocks, and through which the road leads to the plain of Balaklava. While those two guns passed the bridge a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, which had moreover been thrown away in great part during the advance, rushed breast-deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one-half of the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they reached; but by the time they arrived there the French were fully prepared and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverance of the Russians, they were by degrees forced back and driven, after an obstinate resistance, across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH RIGHT.

While this attack took place on the bridge the other column attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct, nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were plowing long lanes through their scattered lines. On they came, as it seemed, irresistible, and rushed up the steep hill with such fury that the Zouaves, who lined the sides of it, were obliged to fall back for a moment before the multitude. You could plainly see the officers leading the way, and animating their soldiers. I particularly observed one gallant fellow, who, at least 20 yards in advance of the whole column, was the first across the aqueduct, and I could still see him on the side of the hill. This furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hillock, where it stopped to form. But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hillock to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the riverside were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous crossfire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside and drove them across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side.

REPULSED AGAIN.

Not so on the bridge. Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river, and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights—but in vain; the French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon sent flying in all directions, followed by the French. This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for defeat—namely, the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of 12 guns, which during the greatest part of the attack had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up towards the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's height.

THE SARDINIANS.

The Sardinians, who, with the exception of the little outpost fight on the opposite side of the Tchernaya, had confined themselves to support the French by their admirable artillery, which entirely subdued the Russian fire on the opposite plateaux, began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian riflemen, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. A battalion of Piedmontese, preceded by a company of Bersaglieri, advanced in beautiful order, as if on parade, and soon drove these riflemen from their position. It even advanced some way towards the plateaux, but, as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

The French had, during the battle, brought up a new division (DULAC's). Besides this, the whole English and French cavalry were in readiness on the plain leading to the river, the ground of the light cavalry charge last year, ready to receive the enemy if he should force the passage of the river and debouch on the plain. But General MORRIS would not risk the cavalry on the plain, intersected as it was by the branches of the river, and defended as it was still by the Russian guns on the height; so only two squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique followed the enemy.

THE RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

The guns which the Russians had brought up to cover their retreat suffered so much by the fire from our side, which was increased by Captain MOWBRAY's battery opening upon them from the open ground between the Sardinian and the French positions, that they made off in a hurry. Scarcely a shot was thrown away, and so admirable was the practice that all the shot fell at or close to the guns, which we could plainly distinguish as a slight breeze carrying off the smoke left a beautiful view over the whole battle field. But the Russian guns returned only for a moment under cover, and soon after you could see a brilliant line of cavalry debouching from the rising ground, where it had been hitherto hidden. I could distinguish five regiments—three in one line, and two other regiments on the flanks in second line. They advanced at a gallop, and, wheeling round, allowed 12 guns to pass, which again opened their fire, but only for a short time, and at 9½ or 10 o'clock the dust on the Mackenzie road and the black lines moving off were the only traces which remained of the so long threatened attack of the Russians.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

Everybody now rushed to the battle field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the Allies had won a real battle on the Tchernaya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. The Russians, as in the battle of Inkermann, gave up manœuvring, and confided entirely in the valor of their troops. The essential difference was in the manner of fighting. At the battle of Inkermann the great mass of the Russians fell under the file firing and the bayonets of the infantry, while on the Tchernaya it was the guns which did the greatest execution. Most of the wounded and dead showed frightful traces of roundshot, grape, shell and canister, so that as a battle field one could scarcely imagine anything more terrible. Nearly all the wounds were on the legs and the head. On the banks of the aqueduct particularly the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than twenty feet in height. The French made every possible despatch to collect the wounded. They were laid on the open space about the bridge until the ambulances arrived. While there the Russians, who could see plainly that the French were engaged in bringing help to their own wretched countrymen, suddenly began to open with their guns upon them, repeating the barbarous practice which they had already often previously shown to the troops. A gentleman who was with me at the moment, and who speaks Russian, asked one of the poor fellows who was trying to trudge along with deep flesh wounds on both his thighs, what he thought of the behavior of the Russians in firing among their own wounded? He answered, "They are accustomed to beat us when we are with them, and there is no wonder that they should try to ill-treat us when we are on the point of escaping their power."

RUSSIAN TROOPS ENGAGED.

According to the account of the prisoners, and judging from the straps on the shoulders of the wounded and dead, three divisions were engaged in the actual attack—the 5th and 7th of the 3d *corps d'armée* (of General PANIUTIN) lately arrived from Poland, under the command of Gen. WRANGEL; the 12th division of the 4th *corps d'armée* (General SACKEN's) formerly under the command of General LIPRANDI, now under General MARTINEAU; and the 17th division of the 6th *corps d'armée* (LIPRANDI's,) under Major-General WANSIATCHOFF. The prisoners say that even the reserves took part in the action. I saw a soldier who said he belonged to the last battalion of the reserves, who said that before the battle began General GORTSCHAKOFF, who commanded in person, had a letter of the Emperor read before them, in which he expressed a hope that they would prove as valorous as last year when they took the heights of Balaklava, and then there was a large distribution of brandy. Not a soldier I saw who had not his bottle lying empty near him, and good-sized bottles they were too. This brandy distribution was, however, only for the infantry, whom they wished to excite to boldness. The artillery got only the usual rations.

Besides the three divisions which attacked, there was another, the 7th, which occupied Tchorgoun and the heights, but which did not attack except in the small outpost affair of the Sardinians.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

AUG. 19.—The attack has not been renewed, and the French have been for the last two days busy in bringing in the wounded Russians and burying the dead. Up to yesterday evening 1,800 wounded and prisoners have been brought in. The number of dead, of whom I have not heard any official estimate, cannot be less than from 1,200 to 1,500. Of course, the bridge and the banks of the aqueduct are the spots most crowded with them. The latter is quite choked up with them, so that it has been forbidden to water the horses from it, for fear it should be injurious to their health.

ALLIES ENGAGED.

The French had three divisions engaged—the Division Faucheux to the right, the Division d'Herbillon in the centre of the bridge, and the division (Camou) on the left; their loss is about 1,000 in dead and wounded. The Sardinians had only one division engaged, the division (Trotti,) and suffered very little loss—a few hundred men; but they have to regret the loss of a distinguished general officer, the Brigadier General Count MONTEVECCHIO, who is severely wounded and not expected to live.

Siege of Sebastopol—Letter from the French Emperor.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to Gen. PELISSIER, dated Aug. 20:

"GENERAL: The new victory gained on the Tchernaya proves for the third time, since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the Allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honor to the courage of our troops it does not testify less to your excellent arrangements. Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also for yourself. Tell those brave soldiers who for more than a year have supported unheard-of fatigues that the end of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall under their blows; and, should that event be postponed, I know from sources which I believe to be sure, that the Russian army cannot maintain its strength in the Crimea during the Winter. This glory achieved in the Crimea has moved your companions in arms in France; they all eagerly desire to share your dangers. Those with the desire with of responding to their noble desire, and of procuring rest for those who have already done so much, I have given orders to the Minister of War that all the regiments that have remained in France shall go out gradually to take the place of those that return. You know, General, how much it has grieved me to be kept away from that army which has added a new lustre to our eagles; but now my regret is lessened, as you hold out to me the prospect of a speedy and decisive success which will crown so many heroic efforts.

General, I pray God to have you in his safe keeping.

Written at the Palace of St. Cloud, August 20, 1855.

NAPOLEON."

The Queen of England at the Tomb of Napoleon.

From the Moniteur.

The Queen visited, the day before yesterday, the tomb of the Emperor. No one of her visits produced a deeper impression. As the review had lasted till very late, her Majesty was no longer expected at the Hotel des Invalides; nevertheless, she determined on going there, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. The Queen arrived, consequently, at night fall, followed by a numerous staff, surrounded by the veterans of our old wars, who had hastened to meet her, while she advanced with noble composure towards the last resting-place of him who was England's most constant adversary. What a spectacle! How many remembrances with all the contrasts, they brought up to the mind! But when by the light of torches, the glitter of uniforms, amid the strains of the organ playing "God save the Queen," her Majesty was led by the Emperor to the chapel where the remains of NAPOLEON lie, the effect was overpowering and immense, the emotion profound, for every one was reflecting that this was no ordinary homage offered at the tomb of a great man, but a solemn act, attesting that the rivalries of the past were forgotten, and that now the union between the two peoples had received its most signal consecration.

West Coast of Africa.

News from the West Coast of Africa informs us that a very sanguinary affair occurred on the 17th of July at Gambia; the natives having broken out in open rebellion in consequence of a man named FODEY having gone to a native village and seized and carried away a man and his wife for slaves. FODEY, being supported by Maraboos refused to surrender to the police, who were supported by Lieutenants DAVIS and ARMSTRONG, and a small military force. Lieutenant ARMSTRONG was wounded, and two soldiers made prisoners.

The Maraboos then burned three English villages, on which Gov. O'CONNOR proceeded, with 200 men, to take St. Mary's, but was waylaid by the natives, who drove him back with a loss of 30 killed and 63 wounded. Gov. O'CONNOR then obtained the assistance of a French man-of-war, the *Entreprenante*, and 150 white troops, who carried the town at the point of the bayonet, and on the 2d it totally destroyed it. The French had two killed and one wounded. British none killed.

Bathurst is in a very insecure state.

Maine Election.

For some unaccountable reason, the Telegraph last night brought us no later news than that which we published in our Third Edition yesterday. The returns then received indicate that there is no election of Governor by the popular vote, though MORRILL was ahead. It is supposed the Legislature will be very strongly Liberal, which will insure the election of either REED or WELLS by that body. The following are the figures so far as received:

Towns.	Reed, W.	Morrill, R. & T.	Wells, D.
Bangor	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	3[illegible]	1,7[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Augusta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hallowell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bath	178	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardiner	14[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockland	14[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomaston	[illegible]	[illegible]	273
Waldoboro'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wiscasset	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	134	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastport	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calais	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Machias	9	138	[illegible]
Machias	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherryfield	41	378	[illegible]
Biddeford	118	657	570
Kennebunk	50	316	179
Saco	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buxton	17	[illegible]	111
South Berwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowdoinham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The telegraph sums up as follows:

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

We have received, up to the present time, 1 o'clock, A. M., returns from one hundred and sixty towns, which foot up as follows:—Morrill, 28,130; Wells, 25,009; Reed, 6,[illegible]. The present indications are favorable for the success of the anti-Republicans in the election of a majority of Senators and Representatives.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 11—12 M.

We have received some further returns this morning, but they do not change the character of the vote as stated in the morning papers.

Gov. MORRILL leads the poll, but the vote for REED destroys a choice by the people.

The Liberals have the Senate and House by a large majority, and will elect either WELLS or REED.

The vote is the heaviest ever cast in the State, and exceeds one hundred thousand.

The Plague at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Please correct an important error in your paper of yesterday, in regard to locality. You state that "the main business street of Norfolk was utterly silent." It should be *Portsmouth*, instead of the above place,—although, no doubt, the silence and loneliness is comparatively the same in both places.

According to the last enumeration of inhabitants, Norfolk contained 16,000 souls, and Portsmouth 8,122. The entire population of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport, at the breaking out of the fearful pestilence, was probably 20,000,—only about 5,000 souls are now left,—death already probably destroying upwards of 1,500 within the last two months. No doubt if thirty days since both cities had been destroyed by fire, thereby compelling the entire population to remove, it would have been a blessing to the living and the dead.

Yours, respectfully, [illegible] J. D.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1855.

American Musketeers.

The "American Musketeers," a fine looking company of young men, under command of Capt. APPLETON, went to Hoboken on a target excursion on Monday accompanied by WELLS's Brass Band. They had a fine time. On their return they halted in front of and saluted the TIMES office.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

[illegible]—Ministers to Peru—Opening of the Port of Pisco—Desertion from American Ships—The Anniversary of Peruvian Independence—[illegible]—Another Expedition to the Amazon.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, PERU, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

The political news of the last fortnight in this quarter, possesses scarce an item of interest to North American readers. The Constitutional Convention (or Provisional Congress) has accomplished just nothing since my last. Indeed, the skill which this body displays in its efforts to "kill time," by useless and profitless discussion, is well calculated to rob the United States Congress of laurels which I once supposed were secure against all rivalry.

In my communication of the 28th ult., I gave you the particulars of Captain ADAMS' rescue from the oppressive and illegal persecutions of the Government of Peru. A few days since, a resolution was adopted in Congress, which, in the florid style of Spanish declamation, demanded of the Executive information relative to the "absconding" of the "North American murderer," Capt. ADAMS, of the John Cummings! The Executive has not replied to the call thus far; and the probability is that no reply will be vouchsafed. The Captain—thanks to the energetic interference of our Minister, Mr. CLAY, and of Commodore MERVINE,—is far beyond the reach of additional persecution; and all parties here will be quite content to let the matter rest without further proceedings, either diplomatic or otherwise.

I perceive that certain parties here, who claim to be American citizens, are imposing upon the press of the United States charges against Mr. CLAY, the folly, not to say wickedness of which, is clearly understood by those of their countrymen in this quarter who know anything of our Minister and his course, and are familiar with the character or the motives of those who malign him. Mr. CLAY has spent many long years in the diplomatic service of his country, and has acquired an experience in the duties of the station he now fills possessed by few. His energetic action in the case of Capt. ADAMS is the best illustration of the zeal with which he devotes his experience and abilities to the service of his countrymen. A certain democratic simplicity in his manner—or, rather, the absence of all mannerism—in his intercourse with others, has been sometimes strangely mistaken for hauteur and coldness; but evidence of his private kindnesses towards Americans, which have happened to pass under my own observation, satisfy me that his heart and his hand are equally open to every fellow-countryman whose [illegible] want of character does not forbid the countenance of a gentleman. Fortunately, too, for American interests, our Minister possesses great influence with the existing Government of Peru. The President, CASTILLA, is his warm personal friend, and has more than once manifested his confidence in Mr. CLAY, by promptly conceding claims of American citizens against the Government, when presented by our Minister otherwise than in his official capacity. It is to be hoped that Mr. CLAY's traducers will live to repent of the wrong they do, not only to him, but to their country as well!

The Lima Herald, which was suppressed some time since by order of the President, has been permitted to resume its publication. It is generally conceded that the suppression was consequent upon the suspicion that it was sustained, if not actually owned, by the late President, ECHENIQUE, and that its abuse of CASTILLA was prompted by the desire for his overthrow and ECHENIQUE's restoration. What a "Republic!" and what "Liberty of the Press!"

By a recent decree of CASTILLA's, the port of Pisco has been made a port of entry. This will be interesting news to our Guano traders, as the new arrangement, while it lasts, will enable their vessels designed for the Chincha Islands to enter at and clear from Pisco instead of Callao. The objection to entering at the latter port consists in the existing temptations to sailors to desert their ships. The magnitude of this evil can scarcely be appreciated except by those who have suffered therefrom. It is not an uncommon occurrence for an American ship to lose four-fifths of her crew by desertion at Callao, whose places are necessarily supplied by [illegible] at from $40 to $60 per month. As may readily be supposed, a destitute or distressed sailor in a [illegible] at Callao, where even such extravagant wages are sometimes insufficient to procure a crew without considerable delay.

The temptations for desertion would be far less at Pisco, and it was upon that pretence that the decree making it a port of entry was promulgated. There is good reason to fear, however, that this decree will be repealed ere long, as the Callao merchants (a very influential element in the body politic in this revolution-loving community) express great dissatisfaction therewith, and have about convinced the Government that foreign ships and their crews will spend a great deal more money for bad rum and other "necessaries," at Callao than at Pisco.

Of course, the pretence that the decree was suggested by a desire to accommodate foreign interests, is the merest humbug. The truth is that Don DOMINGO ELIAS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the expectant President of Peru, has several large estates in the neighborhood of Pisco, and has also become the proprietor of much of the real estate in the town itself—the value of which he expected to enhance greatly by making Pisco the commercial rival of Callao. If you want to get at the real motive of any action of the Government here, you must find out who initiates the measure, and how it will advance his selfish interests, open to his thieving hands the doors of the national Treasury, or give him opportunity to aggrandize himself by oppressing the [illegible], and robbing them of their substance under color of law. ELIAS has been expecting to resign his post here, that he may go and superintend in person his Pisco speculations. He still keeps his eye upon the Presidency, however, and the conviction seems to be gaining ground that he will supplant CASTILLA at the next election.

The 28th ult. was the anniversary of Peruvian Independence of Old Spain. The day was celebrated by a grand military parade, and with general jollification and hilarity. I confess these demonstrations seemed to me very like the rejoicings of a maniac over the misfortunes which have driven him to madness; for the conviction forces itself upon my mind that it was a sadly day for Peru when she accomplished her separation from Spain, and commenced the fatal experiment of self-government, with a population so totally unfitted, mentally, for the proper performance of so exalted a duty. From that hour the seeds of decay seem to have taken root here, and with all her internal sources of wealth, I fear me the Republic of Peru is destined to utter prostration and ruin at no distant day; because her people seem quite destitute of the virtue and patriotism which constitute the moral power of a Republic. Civil war and anarchy, in the history of Peru, can scarcely be many steps below her present political condition, where a few designing men plot and counterplot to hold the reins of Government, and the masses of the people leave them to settle the question for themselves, carelessly suffering the rule of the successful revolutionist, regardless of his character or policy, or claims to decent respect.

But I did not intend to inflict upon your readers the dissertation on the political condition of Peru into which I have been betrayed. The celebration of Independence here was a sort of New-York Fourth of July, embellished by the extravagances of the half-Indian population, of which the lower classes are composed. Puncheons of cheap liquor, supplied by order of the President, stood all day at the corners of the Grand Plaza, fronting the Palace, the taps open and the spirits running free of cost to the rabble. As may well be supposed, there was an excessive amount of drunkenness manifest at an early hour, and the usual number of street brawls and broken heads was the consequence. It must be said, however, in justice to the authorities who furnished the liquid poison, that they also supplied an abundance of half-drunk and therefore brutal soldiers to drag to the Calaboose the ununiformed victims of "Independence" and bad rum. Illuminations, fireworks, and grand dinners, also took their appropriate places in the celebration.

The next day (the 29th) was Sunday. So good an opportunity could not be neglected by the Sabbath-breaking Peruvians; and so the feasting and carousing were carried over into and prolonged through that day also, the President setting the example by ordering a grand military parade and review, which he conducted in person. The same opportunity was also availed for the celebration of the "battle of the Palmas," which decided the last Revolution in favor of the CASTILLA party, with the loss of some half dozen men and one General of ECHENIQUE's army! There are posted in Lima, I believe, about 6,000 soldiers, to "preserve order," and save the Republic from the people. These, upon the Sabbath referred to, were all reviewed upon the Alameda, or public park, after which the day was spent in target-shooting, games and carousing, at the public expense. Walking out in the early evening, I happened to meet the regiments on their return to their barracks. The target, which consisted of muslin transparencies, with the figure of a soldier painted on each, told rather a sorry tale of Peruvian skill in arms.

At the head of each regiment, as it marched into the city, were several soldiers staggering under the burden of drunken comrades, whom they were carrying on their shoulders to the barracks—said comrades being quite oblivious to the circumstances of the occasion, and generally requiring the assistance of one or two others to hold them by a [illegible] support upon the shoulders of their carriers. I know not whether it was in accordance with any rule of military regulations that these victims of excess were thus borne in the van of their regiments; but certain it is that this post of honor was in every case occupied by the sots and their carriers. As the troops marched to quick time, the staggering efforts of the sot-bearers to keep their position were certainly most ludicrous to the beholders. I tried to fancy one of our crack New-York regiments following such "standard bearers," but found the thing a peg above my imagination. While the head of the regiment was allotted to these spectacles, every here and there, all down the line of troops, might be seen some luckless "citizen," who had incurred the displeasure of commissioned candidates for military glory, dragged along by an epauletted officer, whose left hand firmly grasped his prisoner's shirt collar, while in his right he flourished his unsheathed sword.

Another expedition for the exploration of the Amazon country left this city for the scene of their labors a few days since. The explorers are chiefly North Americans, and are commanded by a citizen of the United States, who, in behalf of the Company, has entered into a contract with the Government of Peru, for the exploration of that region of the Amazon country watered by the river *Madre de Dios*, (Mother of God,) of which almost nothing is known. This river is a tributary of the Purus, rising near the ancient city of Cuzco, and running in a northeasterly direction, striking Brazil somewhere about 10° north latitude. By the way, among all those who have contributed to awaken an interest in the exploration of the Amazon country, there is none, probably, whose efforts have been earlier, more continuous, or more successful than have those of Mr. CLAY; and I have not a little reason to suspect that this expedition to the *Madre de Dios* is one of the fruits of his labors here.

The Peruvian Winter season is still upon us, and we are frequently drenched by a most dismal Scotch mist. Occasionally, however, the clouds clear away, and we have a day of the most brilliantly beautiful weather for which this country is famed. At such times the climate certainly seems most charming; the air is pure, clear, elastic and bracing. Nevertheless, I long to witness again a heavy shower of the glittering rain-drops; and the snow-covered peaks of the Andes visible from my window on a clear day, have more charms for me than the green-clad hills and verdant vales which lie just back of the city. The climate of Peru, nevertheless, certainly deserves the high encomiums of which it has been the subject; but that is the only thing I find here to admire, although there is much to interest and admuse. S.

Manifesto of the Junta to the People of Cuba.

Review of Recent Failures—The Spanish Insurrection—Cuba's Opportunity—Plan of Operations—Disappointments—The Chief Opposed to Intervention—Present Condition of the Junta—Future Prospects.

CUBANS: Respecting your known anxiety and yielding to reasons of weight, your Junta will now break the silence, which considerations of the highest importance have hitherto imposed on the men whom you have charged with the sacred mission of realizing the revolutionary idea.

A great and painful disappointment has mocked your ardent hopes and baffled your legitimate expectations. Precious blood has been shed, large resources and great means of action have been sacrificed, and Cuba, still in bondage and trampled upon, has the right to inquire what causes have again overclouded her destiny, and to ask whether there yet remains to her the basis of a trust for better days. Your just impatience shall now be satisfied, as fully as the duties of your Junta will permit—as far as the revelations of the past shall not endanger the present, nor create new perils for the future.

None of you are ignorant of the nature and extent of the plan you entrusted to us for execution. A sad experience had twice demonstrated the insufficiency of attempts which, though they startled the world by their sublime daring and heroic achievements, left bloodshed and mourning in their track, and only augmented the vigilance and discipline of our oppressors. Cuba now required better guaranties of triumph, though always resolute to supply by her courage and constancy the extreme odds she must inevitably encounter in the new struggle in which she is preparing to launch herself.

This project—the wish of the vast majority—sanctioned by your suffrages and sustained by the moral and material means you placed at our disposal—this holy plan of our national redemption, was frustrated just as it touched upon the point of effective execution. The simple statement of the facts, and the publication in due time of the numerous explanatory documents, will show how far your Junta is responsible for this misfortune. The election of a military chief, the concentration in his hands of all the elements and powers for action, though sharply criticised and keenly censured since the events, were then founded on solid reasons, theoretic and practical, and had the consent, tacit or expressed, of all the patriots who had in any manner contributed to the progress of our revolution. In irrefragable evidence of the general sentiment we need but say that on the question of selecting and empowering a chief, both the party nominated and the powers conferred were in the first instance suggested and afterwards approved and ratified by the very revolutionists whose present vehement objections make them worthy—in some estimations—the distinctive title of "men of action."

It could not be otherwise, as these measures were calculated to give to our proceedings the stamp of concert and unity, and to impress our enterprise with that character of magnitude and importance which made it so alarming to our oppressors. To disregard these truths of yesterday in the judgments of to-day would be a grave sin against the requirements of reason and equity.

The duty of the Junta thus became limited to completing the collection of the large resources now demanded by the plan—to watch over the fulfillment by the Chief of all the conditions of the contract, and to forward, by every means in its power, the prompt realization of the movement on which hung the destinies of our country.

The Junta was occupied with these objects, and all, perhaps, would have been accomplished, if certain events had not come to disturb the harmony of our labors and destroy the accord which ought to reign in all our efforts. Truth is the first duty of your Junta, and it will never shrink from it on any occasion, least of all when it involves on one side the historical connection of the causes which produced the disaster we so much lament, and on the other presents the facts on which the Cubans must base the verdict they are about to pronounce upon the men whom they have entrusted with their confidence.

About the middle of the past year of 1854, the revolution broke forth in which Spain is still involved. Coincident with this movement was the growing alarm produced in Cuba by the measure of General PEZUELA, which presaged a violent solution to the social problem that weighs so heavily on the destinies of the country. The occasion seemed most favorable for the realization of our enterprise. The idea was fortified not only by the complication likely to arise in Europe from the Eastern war, then commenced, but the attitude assumed by the American Government in its relations with Spain—an attitude which promised at the least, that with regard to the Cuban revolution it would restrict its interference to the observance of the laws of neutrality, which those who were here for the liberty of Cuba did not intend to violate.

This concurrence of circumstances, by stimulating the impatience of a portion of the Cubans, brought for the first time discord into our already arranged field of labor. Unfortunately, the Junta itself could not preserve the unity requisite to ensure a happy result to the enterprise. One portion—either actuated by its own rooted convictions, or yielding to the impulses which carried away the more ardent—began to put in action and provide the indispensable requisites for a project of its own, employing for its particular purpose, without the knowledge or sanction of the Junta or of its elected chief, the funds and material that had been placed at the disposal of the latter; regardless of the plan they had agreed upon some time before, and which had since been ripening, and which only a few days before they had all ratified—unanimously and unconditionally ratified—and by which the means and the execution of the plan were solely and exclusively confided to the chief chosen to head the movement.

The official explanation which was afterwards pretended to be given of these secret and isolated combinations differs somewhat from this statement; but even if it were possible to admit it, it would not justify the exceptional and disguised mode by which they aimed to hurry the execution of a plan already confided to another and sole direction. The Junta, however, has abundant means to sustain all it asserts. The confidential declarations made in moments of expansion by one of the parties to members of the Junta, and to many others—the organizations and preparations which were undertaken and divulged in a Southern State—the written acknowledgment now in the hands of the Chief, by which it appears that this member of the Junta was working in common with some persons in Cuba to accomplish particular ends—in a word, the Junta has in its favor a mass of evidence which it will be impossible to invalidate by simple denials.

In critical and abnormal epochs it may perhaps be better to listen to the impulse of enthusiasm, than abide by the inevitable slowness of premeditated combinations. The majority of the Junta would have wished so to persuade itself with regard to the schemes of some of its members; but now, when it is so bitterly undeceived in its own most flattering expectations, it cannot concede that this unadvised and unexpected deviation was ever founded on any solid reasons.

The reigning plan had been for two months the object of continued and anxious discussion among those members of the Junta then stationed at the South, but these discussions were postponed until the whole body could be united and other patriots be convoked in order to gain perfect certainty in the enlightened counsels of the greater number. By common consent—and what is more, by the deliberate advice and stringent request of coöperators of the highest consideration—the continuation of the plan was agreed upon, confirmed and signed as the only one on which Cuba placed her faith and her hopes.

After these solemn acts, could it seem to the Junta, could it even conceive, that transactions of such a class should be cast aside for a new project? Had the chief then been consulted about dissolving the compact, as he had been in making it with him?

Did one portion of the Junta solicit the acquiescence of the other in this transcendent innovation? Even in the supposition that it had been invited, could or should the Junta consent to the modification of a plan which was the well considered fruit of so many painful experiences? Had it the right to impose a new one, breaking the compact sanctioned by its constituents? And even conceding that, had it the right to launch blindly into a new enterprise, without closing the old one, so as not to have it leave consequences ruinous to its successor?

Should it rush into it without preparation, without known chiefs, with insufficient powers, with none of the requisites which have been insisted upon again and again by the unanimous vote of those who gave us the mission to save our beautiful country—not to involve her in bloody mockeries of revolution?

Whatever circumstances they invoked, could any exist that would redeem the errors and remove the certain dangers of a partial, isolated attempt, unexpected in Cuba, conceived in precipitation, and which would undoubtedly have been executed with the confusion and incompetency that attend such improvisations? Where was the Lopez for a work of such magnitude? Or was this what Cuba expected, and had a right to expect?

To state these questions is, we believe, to answer them, and to explain the spirit of the firm opposition made by the conservative part of the Junta to the new project from the moment it came to its knowledge. This inflexible opposition it maintained whenever it has suspected a renewed effort, and if it did not convince the minority, it had the effect of inducing it to return, ostensibly, to the way from which it had departed. In consequence, it agreed, with every appearance of sincerity, to make in concert new efforts to urge forward the original plan. The Junta then addressed a letter to the chief, detailing all the motives of convenience and opportunity which demanded prompt action, and invited him to fix a term to this state of suspense and uncertainty, and satisfy the legitimate anxiety of the entire Cuban people.

Yet, even then, without waiting the result of this important affair, the treasurer of the Junta addressed a private letter to the chief, in which one is at a loss which to wonder at most, its inconsistency or its open confession of the writer's purpose, to act altogether upon his own inspirations and the arrangements which he had made with some of his friends in Cuba—a sinister precedent, that only served to confirm the doubts and suspicions which had such a fatal influence on after events.

It did not, however, prevent the chief from answering the request of the Junta, and indicating a period for the execution of the enterprise. This might have calmed the impatient, for though the time was put off longer than it had expected or could have wished, it was also true that it would not be possible to accumulate much sooner the resources and to concentrate and combine all the elements necessary to the desired end.

The Junta, relying on the solemn and renewed pledges of the chief, consented to everything, resolving on its own part to meet with the utmost promptitude the new financial estimates he had fixed, and to remove every obstacle which could on that side be made a reason or a pretext for increased delays, or for the misunderstandings and discussions which had hitherto occurred on the other side.

Thanks to the ready coöperation of many and good patriots, the first was soon accomplished, even beyond the demand. Not thus the second, which depended on the course of events, and on the views and will of others; and whatever its efforts, the Junta could not control it. It must be here observed that all the means and material accumulated for the enterprise, were in the hands of the Treasurer of the Junta, and the chief exacted the absolute delivery of these effects to him as an indispensable condition of the renewed contract for realizing the enterprise.

The Junta is obliged to declare that, for one reason or another, through want of a good mutual understanding—sometimes from an excess of susceptibility arising out of ill-considered or badly understood expressions, written and verbal, and from other causes—this condition was not fulfilled in the form and manner expected by the chief. From this arose unconcealed disagreements, with constant distrusts and reclamations, which the unceasing effort of the Junta, nor even the conciliatory protestations which were frequently renewed between the parties, could extinguish, although the treasurer was then in many ways rendering the cause frequent and eminent services.

Most difficult, indeed, was the position of the conservative portion of the Junta, in endeavoring, as it believed to be its duty, to smooth away these difficulties and avoid a rupture either with the chief or with the others, which in any case must be pernicious to the enterprise.

Near three months passed away in this painful suspense, for the Junta could exact nothing from the chief, who at every appeal, referred to the non-fulfillment of one of the most essential conditions of the contract, and having no legal recourse on the other party, it had no other means than those of persuasion and friendship to induce him to meet this requisition, without giving more room and excuse for the inaction and delay of which the chief was accused. It is very certain that in these circumstances a frank, loyal and sincere conduct would, at the least, have lessened the magnitude of the disaster in which we are now involved. Whatever the reason—and then none existed—of the depreciation which, from certain quarters, was falling upon the chief and his plans, would an enlightened patriotism counsel the indefinite prolongation of a state of things from which nothing but evil could emanate?

Why did not the opposition at once put itself in the right, and not open the field for more delays, and, at last, when there was no remedy, for the abandonment of the enterprise? The ample correspondence on these points, preserved in the Secretary's archives, will some day manifest how completely the Junta exhausted its efforts to conciliate affairs, and to what extent it carried its abnegation and endurance when it believed it was demanded for the realization of the enterprise. It does not belong to it to express opinions, but it asserts, and can demonstrate by authentic documents, that the system of mediation pursued by the Junta—a course advised by the chief and recommended by an imperious necessity, as well as its zealous exertions to maintain the original plan in its integrity, and to urge it to a successful conclusion, merited the approbation of all the friends of Cuban liberty. Besides, could this be doubted when the Junta was receiving the most unequivocal evidence of the sanction of its constituents in the affluence of material aid which they were placing at its disposal?

There was a moment of doubt—a single moment—that endangered the good intelligence which reigned between the patriots of Cuba and their representatives here; but even then, when the facts were explained, the Cubans were more than ever assured that the majority of the Junta was laboring to carry out their views and wishes, and confidence was perfectly reëstablished.

It was part of the plan adopted by the chief and by Cuba that the latter should not pronounce before the arrival of the auxiliary forces, and that the interior organizations should be the charge of those who were at the head of the revolutionary labors in the country. In an evil hour, the Junta, at the suggestion of a member of the minority, consented to accept the services of some Cuban patriots about to return to their country, who offered to introduce arms, and even to raise men, in those places in which organizations were not yet established. This consent, however, was accompanied by an express prohibition to the parties of insurrectionary attempts, or any movement whatever, of that class, until they should receive directions from here or in Cuba. With this understanding, five or six commissions were signed—leaving blanks for their names—to be intrusted only to individuals possessing the guarantees of prudence and discretion, indispensable to the safe issue of the project. The author of the motion had charge of filling up the blanks, and of impressing upon the persons he selected the necessary instructions. Whether these were not given in the spirit and letter of the agreement, as some of the parties admitted before they left, or whether they were not understood—which is difficult to believe—it is certain that on their arrival in Cuba, some of them gave such publicity to their mission that fear, discontent and confusion were scattered among the patriots, weakening the prestige of the Junta, and disturbing the concert which had hitherto attended all its relations with its co-laborers in Cuba. A communication to the Junta, couched in the most clear, feeling and energetic terms, was the fruit of this measure, in which, through a spirit of conciliation, which the circumstances seemed to demand, the Junta had departed from the settled determination not to take any step independent of the stipulations of the contract. It could not foresee the perverted turn that would be given to its acquiescence, and still less the advantage which would be taken of it to prosecute plans of their own, which now began to appear in all their nakedness. The Junta had not long to wait for the confirmation of its fears, and to regret still more deeply its want of provision; for while it was stationed at the South it heard with astonishment that the young and heroic Don FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES had sailed from New-York to Baracoa, charged not only with arms to introduce, but with a mission to collect what force he could, and provoke a premature and ill-advised insurrection. His nomination, his instructions, and the responsibility of the tragic end of this daring patriot, rest not with the Junta. It repels this idea in the face of the world, even though it is superabundantly denied by the explicit and reiterated declarations of the lamented victim. Never, if it had known it, would the Junta have sanctioned an election which of itself was a violation of the terms and intent of the agreement; never would it knowingly have consented to his departure; never would it have subscribed for him, or any one, the instructions and projects intrusted to him, in such contradiction to the established contract, and the breach of which was spreading dismay throughout Cuba and arousing the then unsuspecting government to increased precautions. The daring, decision and rashness of the unfortunate ESTRAMPES were too well known to the Junta to permit it to select him for the discharge of a mission in its very nature incompatible with these brilliant endowments. On others, then, but not on the Junta, rests the responsibility of this melancholy sacrifice, and of the evils which flowed from it to the cause.

But to return to the operations here: all the effective means which the chief, in his final requisition, had indicated as indispensable to undertaking the desired movement, were ready, and the Junta had full right to insist that every one should now fulfil his respective engagements. It is just to say the chief was not deaf to this call; and the preparations he arranged, the important contracts he made, and all the springs he put in motion for the enterprise, evinced a determination to act with promptitude. But we must also say that what occurred after this period bears heavily on the chief, for even though some acts which had, previously excited distrust were again repeated, it is equally true that never had the other party manifested a better disposition, or taken more effective measures to remove every cause of dispute. Unless secure of this, would the chief have contracted those large responsibilities which afterwards absorbed so considerable a portion of the resources of the revolution? Does it not prove that he considered himself completely the master of affairs when he made these immense sacrifices?

In truth he did not always give suitable directions, nor provide his agents with the funds necessary for their execution, and these persons were frequently obliged to have recourse to the Treasurer of the Junta for counsel, assistance and personal loans, although he had resigned his office and withdrawn from that body. Thus in default of active and competent agents the chief himself perpetuated that intervention, direct or indirect, in the control of the materials and effects of the enterprise which had been the constant source of the past suspicions and discords.

The Junta, however, could not believe—nor even now can it think—that the head of the enterprise lacked in this particular the capacity and resolution which distinguished all his other operations. A desire to conciliate—to which the Junta on its part was always inclined—and the necessity or convenience of availing himself of the coöperation of one who was rendering valuable services, sufficiently explains what would otherwise seem culpable negligence or an intentional abandonment.

The time fixed for the movement had arrived at last, and it was necessary to use it or suffer enormous losses, through the contracts before alluded to, when the melancholy tidings came from Havana, which were soon converted into the bloody facts of the ferocious tyranny of the Spanish Government. In treading this delicate ground the Junta trusts to the penetration of every Cuban to comprehend the obligation on their representatives here to observe the most prudent reserve on the men and things that prepared and consummated these fatal events.

To return to their origin, the Junta has data and documents, which, published at a proper time, will show to what extremes the stimulus of personal ambition and a blind devotion to their own opinions can hurry men who direct the policy of nations. At present it can only be said that a deplorable and fallacious coincidence helped the iniquitous power that rules in Cuba to an opportunity to satiate its instinct for blood, to boast of its foresight, and of the justice and efficiency of its measures, and at the same time place itself in a formidable state of defence.

The false declarations of a villain loaded with crimes and infamy—testimony which would be rejected in any civilized society—were the only bases for the acts of ferocity and persecution with which that Government has again stained the history of Spanish domination in America.

The Junta solemnly declares before God and the whole world that the horrible project of murder and assassination with which it was pretended the revolution in our country was to be opened, is the basest falsehood of those black machinations which carried to the scaffold the noble Spaniard, Don RAMON PINTO. The whole plan the informer pretended to reveal, and was seized upon there and proclaimed by a venal press, with all the additions and perversions that fear and malice could inspire, is the most wicked and cowardly invention that ever figured in a political process. Nevertheless it has been believed and published, contrary to the evidence of facts, that the discovery of this fictitious combination was the most direct blow aimed at our enterprise. Oh! that our enemies were correct, for then we should be spared these painful explanations. What is true in all this is, that if a liberating expedition had landed in the country at that critical moment, there could be no doubt it would have won an easy victory in the midst of the fear and confusion of which the surprised and disconcerted tyrant gave so many evidences. Unfortunately, the most important preparations were not then sufficiently advanced, and at this date the enterprise had received in this country serious and unexpected checks, which it is not proper to reveal here, and whose removal caused new and important delays.

It is easy to comprehend the bitter regret with which the Junta saw successive obstacles arise, which it could not obviate, while on the other hand the general anxiety increased, and the clamors and demands of the impatient gained new energy. Passion and injustice do not respect facts and circumstances. Could the Junta do otherwise, in such times, than sustain and forward to the utmost of its power the prompt realization of a plan already so far advanced and so earnestly expected? Ought it distrust the reiterated pledges of a chief whose honor and reputation were so closely identified with the consummation and success of our enterprise?

Were not all our resources employed in preparing for the only movement possible at the time? And was not this the critical instant in which, casting away prejudices and suspicions, we should have united as one man to conquer external impediments, and spring to the rescue of our bleeding mother-land? Unhappily this was not done; but that the majority of the Junta exhausted every means to accomplish it, is one of those facts which rest on the highest amount of written and irrefutable proofs.

Just then the chief had occasion to make a visit to the seat of government, though as yet we must be silent on its ostensible object. The Junta must, however, call attention to this apparently unimportant incident, for whether by mere coincidence, or by a more intimate and inexplicable relation, it is connected with the grave occurrences about to be related.

In effect, on the return of the chief from the capital, the Junta observed, for the first time, something reserved and indirect in his language, which it then attributed to the natural anxiety of one who foresaw great obstacles to be overcome, but in no manner imputed it to a change of sentiment with respect to the urgency of the work with which he was charged. It could not believe this, since, perhaps, never before had he given better pledges of his capacity and resolution to accomplish his engagements as soon as he should have at his immediate command those material means which his agents at the North ought, by that time, to have controlled without reference to any other intervention. Unforeseen and unavoidable accidents had retarded them, and the Junta now began to fear some misfortune. While the chief, on his part, recommended these doubts and distrusts, which he appeared to cherish more than ever, although the cause of this prolonged anxiety and the disturbance had at last disappeared.

This was the decisive moment. Now was brought to the test the forecast, the acuteness, and the energy of him who had assumed the responsibility of carrying liberty to Cuba, and it is easier to imagine than describe the anxiety with which the Junta awaited the measures the chief should adopt, when it learned, with surprise, through a written communication, afterwards verbally confirmed and amplified, that under pretext of legal accountabilities—which had never assailed him before, and which he could readily have pre-arranged—he refused to take possession of the effects; that he excused himself from meeting a slight pecuniary responsibility, for which he ought to have provided when he transmitted his orders, or had the courage to accept, since it only required his personal guaranty for an insignificant portion; that he excused himself on the plea of new fears of the reliability of the expected delivery of the effects by one who had already complied with his engagements, and who was at that time giving the most unequivocal proofs of disinterested generosity and abnegation; that he shrank from the duty of meeting the obligations contracted by his orders and agreements, and put upon the Junta this charge, although he had in his own hands the totality of the funds which Cuban patriotism had renewed, with augmentations, as many times as he had changed and increased his estimates; and finally that he declared his intention to indefinitely procrastinate the enterprise, assigning for it his intimate conviction that it would meet the most active and determined opposition from the American Government—as if he had not repeatedly asserted that should never be an obstacle to detain him—as if then, or ever, there was any thought of violating the law—or as if it was probable that any administration would at any time give its consent.

The Junta cannot understand how the Chief can vindicate this sudden desertion, or this unexpected change in what was but yesterday a fixed and definitive resolution, but it is certain that his conduct at that solemn and critical moment was the destruction of all our cherished hopes, that it annihilated an immense quantity of resources accumulated at a heavy cost; for the third time reduced the salvation of Cuba to a problem, and placed the Junta in the most desperate of all the painful positions it has had to encounter in the discharge of its laborious mission.

It was indeed destined to drain to the dregs the bitter cup of deception, and there now remains to it no alternative but to present this sad statement of its unmerited disappointment. Let the chief answer: Is this what Cuba had the right to expect from his pledges, from the engagements and obligations he had contracted with with her, with his compatriots, with the whole world? Are the hopes of an entire people to be excited only to be mocked thus? Is it for this the sacrifices were stimulated and the heroism excited which the Cuban revolutionists displayed on such a grand scale and so fruitlessly? Will the chief perchance seek to vindicate himself by appealing to the differences, oppositions and embarrassments which doubtless were thrown in his way? Why, if he had not the talent and resolution to overpower them, did he not stop the undertaking at the proper time, instead of waiting until there remained not the shadow of a hope that the Cubans could owe their liberty to the courage and leadership of an American chief? The abnegation and enthusiasm of a LOPEZ was not demanded of him, but some sincerity and consistency was certainly to be expected of the man who for eighteen months had concentrated on himself the hopes and expectations of a people worthy of a better fate. In the presence of interests and considerations of such magnitude the Junta will not pause to reproach him on its own account with the defective confidence in which he maintained it to the last moment, nor with the steady support and faithful coöperation which it unchangeably lent him, to the injury of its credit and popularity with a good portion of its compatriots. What could, or ought, the Junta to have done in this critical emergency? Demand the annulment of the contract, and withdraw its confidence on the first evidence that neither the man, nor his ideas, nor his fidelity, nor his devotion, were of the height required by the destinies of Cuba, and the legitimate ambition of all her children? The true statement of facts now given will say whether the Junta could, or ought to, have earlier adopted this resolution. Even supposing the knowledge of what it had only then obtained, sure and reliable data, ought the Junta to lightly break a solemn pact, and, as it did on the other side, the danger of exposing the country to renewed and painful experiences, through the anger passions and feverish excitement then reigning in some minds, and which would not have for an excuse this time the genius and influence of another Lopez in its direction.

The easy readiness of the chief to renounce, on his part, all intervention in a cause in which then he had appeared to be so much identified, is the subject of serious reflection to the Junta. Perhaps his recent conferences in the capital had predisposed his mind for this unexpected resolution. Perhaps the hopes of Cuba had been there sacrificed to considerations of patriotism, and subordination, or to the elevated requirements of American policy—as the man now invested with executive power comprehend it. It would not be the first time the destiny of our unfortunate Cuba, in every way so worthy of liberty, has been immolated in that city to lofty aims and generous motives.

The Junta omits simple conjectures without other basis than the remarkable coincidence of the events just related, and the mind is lost in seeking a solution more satisfactory and consistent with the reputation and antecedents of the man in whom it reposed an unlimited confidence.

Cubans! this is now the situation. Great resources [illegible] sacrificed; the elements which should concur to the accomplishment of our enterprise dissolved; our enemies, joyful and triumphant for a result in which they had not the slightest part; your representatives assailed and vilified; in revolutionary eras the failure of the best combinations leads to such extremes.

The material loss is of great consideration, but until the Junta shall have received from the chief a proper statement, it cannot inform you of the exact extent. It cannot, without grave impropriety, deliver to publicity the figures and vouchers which otherwise it would be easy to offer in proof of the integrity of its management. The Junta must, therefore, limit itself to an invitation to all Cubans, without distinction, to come to its office, where they can freely examine the books and receive every desirable explanation.

At present, it can only be said in general terms that the funds which the Junta had in New-York, before the powers were delegated to the chief, in May, 1854, were in part applied to the acquisition of war material for the enterprise, as may be seen by the treasurer's accounts. The other part, with about as much more, was expended by the treasurer in the arrangements demanded by the special project of which he had placed himself at the head. This account, as well as the former, was afterwards approved and the balance paid by the chief.

All the sums that came from the Island to the Junta, while it was stationed at New-Orleans, were delivered entire into the hands of the chief. Of those which, with his knowledge and sanction, were applied by the Junta to special expenses, there has been preserved a strict account, with vouchers.

The chief will duly account in time, for the sums which were remitted directly to him from Cuba, as well as those which were collected by himself or his agents in the United States, of which the Junta does not know the amount, though it has reason to believe it is not important.

Much has been said of ruinous contracts, of exorbitant rewards, of great pecuniary recompenses, which were to be paid upon the triumph of our enterprise. They forget, in making these insinuations, that the rules of ordinary affairs cannot be applied to those whose very nature demands great stimulants and means unusual in proportion to the risks; but even so, and without pretending to enter into justifications which pertain to him who assumed, with the powers of the Junta, the general direction of the project, it must in justice declare that it has no reason to suspect the intentions or the rectitude of those who took part, directly or indirectly, in the costly preparations for the extraordinary work in progress.

The human mind, ever prone to distrust, exaggerates it when it sees its hopes frustrated and its most flattering calculations end in failure. These, however, are questions which cannot at present be agitated to any advantage. Simple justice requires that we should await the details and explanations which devolve on the chief, by the dissolution of his relations with the Cuban cause and with the body representing it, and which are yet pending and unfulfilled.

Before abandoning this unpleasant subject the brand of falsehood must be set upon the calumnies and inventions with which the Spanish press has attempted to blacken the character of our enterprise and the honor of the men who directed it. The distribution of Cuban lands and property among the expeditionists, the sackings and spoilings they announced as the incentives of our programme, never had a shade of life or reality except in the columns of these vile and mendacious editors. The Cuban revolution challenges them to present a single proof that it did not, in all and for all proceed with a strict regard to general rights and interests, and to the justice due the members of its inhabitants, of whatever class or condition.

The existing materials have been temporarily confided to the person whose practical knowledge, constant and intimate connection with the affair, and the direct interest which, as creditor, he has in its preservation and security, would indicate as the most suitable person to receive and fulfil this delicate charge.

In coming to this determination, the Junta was governed by the advice of distinguished and impartial Cubans, as well as the pressing urgency in which it was placed, and the reiterated assurances that all past disagreement should be sacrificed on the altar of the country.

The Junta is now reduced to the three members who composed the majority, by the voluntary withdrawal, immediately after the disaster, of one of the four members which constituted the body at that time.

Your Junta has now stated the facts; it remains with you to declare the verdict. If to have obtained sanction and concurrence in the plan which was considered most practicable for the liberation of Cuba; if to have elected a military chief, designated long in advance by public opinion, and by the competent voice of our heroic and ill-fated LOPEZ, as the most suitable man, by his antecedents and personal endowments, as well as the conservative interests he represented, and to have intrusted him with the powers and means at its disposal; if to have sustained this plan and this man against premature impatience and projects which public sentiment and former failures had already condemned in Cuba; if to have sacrificed its repose, and very often its personal feelings, to reëstablish unity and the necessary harmony among all the elements it considered indispensable to the triumph of our cause; if to have inculcated by the press, by words, by every possible means, the true principles of our revolution, as they are professed by the immense majority of you, without fatal exaggerations or violent and unjustifiable exclusions; if all this and much more that your Junta has done to fulfill worthily the mission confided to it, must be imputed to it as a fault, because unforeseen events, deplorable discords, and, more than all, the inexplicable desertion of the elected chief, have frustrated the plan, it submits to your judgment, and hopes that its desires and intentions will at least be saved from your censure.

There have been errors, there have been faults, there have been deceptions and misfortunes; but all is not lost, and you should fix your attention on the immense advance of the Cuban revolution; for tears and sacrifices are the aliment of revolutions. An occasion lost, large sums consumed without results—can this perchance decide the fate of Cuba? Her vitality and her destinies can endure the loss of time and of means, and perhaps a mysterious Providence has chosen thus to direct in a better path the future of our mother-land.

Let us seek instructions for the future in the failures of the past. The Junta abstains from presenting new plans, for it considers this to be your exclusive province. It is easy to frame them here, far from the men and the interests they must necessarily affect; but it cannot be concealed from your penetration how urgent it is to emerge from the narrow field in which we have reaped so many and such painful deceptions. It was not individuals alone with their passions and errors, that gave the death-blow to our former hopes. The Junta has proved in another writing, that principles were also accountable for our misfortunes. The flag of Cuba has been insufficient to win the liberty to which we aspire while planted on the especial ground of the interests of the American people. The Cuban revolution, misunderstood and vilified by the European powers, on account of this connection, must not persist in it; while, on the other hand, indifference or hostility has been all the return we have received for our offerings to the great republic.

A new world of principles and alliances, more vast, more fruitful and more active, presents itself, and it belongs to you to make the election.

To you also, it pertains, and to you alone to decide what can best be done with regard to your misrepresentation abroad, in the way and form permitted by the exceptional condition of our country, and most adapted to serve its true interests.

A bitter and reiterated experience has demonstrated what grave dangers must ever arise from the absence of unity and concert in the labors of your delegates. Perhaps the powers and duties of your Junta have not been sufficiently defined. Between the simple mandatory of your orders, as those who now compose it have ever considered it, and an initiative and dictatorial power as others have supposed it, there reigns a difference wide enough to explain of itself the origin of former disagreements, and the part they bore in the wreck of our hopes.

It is important that these doubts and misinterpretations shall be settled at once and forever, that all of us expatriated here may know what part legitimately belongs to us to perform in the complicated web of our revolution. In this way, and no other, can we obtain the concert and uniformity which we so much need to ensure a triumph finally.

The Junta awaits your verdict on the past, and your resolution for the future; instantly accepting the first, whatever it may be, and praying that the second may accomplish the liberty and independence of our country.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1855. THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Neal Dow and the Ammunition.

The Portland papers publish the following letter of Mayor Dow:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 7th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:

SIR: My attention was called this morning to an article in the *State of Maine* of this date, in relation to certain muskets and ammunition which have been procured for the use of the police. A simple statement of the facts will set the matter in the proper light.

Immediately after the riot of June 2nd, I was informed on undoubted authority, that the instigators of the mob had threatened a renewal of the atrocious riot of Saturday night. On that occasion the authorities were greatly embarrassed for want of arms and ammunition, and by reason of that, the city was in possession of the mob for more than two hours. In order to place the government in a position to act promptly, if another riot should occur, I telegraphed to the Governor for a requisition on the Arsenal for 100 muskets and a case of ammunition. The requisition was granted, and two cases of muskets (20 each) were brought to the police office, and arranged in a case prepared for them. The ammunition was not retained, except a small part, but was returned to the Arsenal. This was on the 6th of June, the day of the meeting at the City Hall, which was called, as was thought, for the purpose of renewing the [illegible], at which (Judge WELLS presiding) the renewal of the mob was openly threatened and the threat was loudly and universally applauded.

The muskets remain quietly in the police office, and none but persons intending to get up a mob or join in one, need fear them, as they shall be employed only when it shall be necessary to maintain the peace of the city and to preserve law and order from the outrages of a mob. NEAL DOW, Mayor.

Letter from Colonel Kinney on the Recent Purchase.

We copy from the Mobile *Tribune* the following letter from Col. KINNEY to Capt. MAURY, his agent in that city:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1855.

MY DEAR MAURY: I have just completed the purchase of thirty millions of acres of the most magnificent country in the world—a country which, I venture to predict, will before many months teem with the enterprising and industrious masses of the United States and Europe. Messrs. SHEPHERD & HALY have disposed of their entire right, title and interest in the celebrated "Mosquito Grant" to me for $500,000, and I shall proceed at once to invite that emigration which is needed for the development of its unequalled resources. There are three hundred miles of seaboard belonging to it, and further back an elevated table-land, healthy in climate and capable of producing every staple of the tropic or temperate zones. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, cochineal, cocoa, are produced in abundance, in addition to the substantial supplies of cotton and grain required by the exigencies of a large population. Much of the land in the interior extends along the banks of the San Juan River—the navigable highway of inter-oceanic commerce, whence produce can be shipped, without change of transportation, to any port on the globe.

I need not say anything of the mining resources. The old Californians who have lately been up there say they are the best in the world, and a large accession is looked for from that State. The port of Bocas del Toro, towards the southern boundary, which has been opened of late, is so situated, on account of the deep water, that steamships of the largest class can come alongside and load up without further trouble.

I hope, therefore, that you and your friends may be early upon the ground, to share in the prospective advantages of this vast addition to the field of American enterprise.

Excuse the haste with which this is written, and believe me truly your friend, H. L. KINNEY.

Frightful Gas Explosion in Savannah.

From the News of Saturday.

We regret having to record a serious accident to the family of Mr. J. V. BARBER, of this city. Mr. B. has recently opened a store in the basement of his residence, at the corner of Abercorn and Jones streets. Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, while Mr. JOHN J. DANIELS, of the firm of HEADMAN & Co., was engaged in examining the gas pipe, an explosion took place, seriously injuring all the persons in the store. Mr. DANIELS was blown through the window, near which he was at work, breaking his right leg in two places. Mrs. BARBER sustained a comminuted fracture of the right ankle, and other severe injuries. The ankle was blown almost entirely to pieces, and parts of the bone were driven out. It is thought amputation of the foot will be necessary. A child three years of age had its right leg and thigh badly fractured, one eye entirely destroyed, and the side of its face and head badly lacerated, besides several contusions on other parts of the body.

Mrs. BARBER, senior, had her ankle fractured, and sustained other injuries. A servant girl was somewhat cut and bruised, but had no bones broken.

The interior of the store was a complete wreck. All the goods were scattered in various directions, and the shelves against the wall thrown down and broken. The floor of the room above was lifted from its place. The noise of the explosion was distinctly heard at the Exchange, a distance of fully half a mile.

Drs. SCHLEY, BULLOCH, WEST, BYRN, FISH and COLDING attended the sufferers.

The child died about 11 o'clock last night. At that time Mr. DANIELS and the elder Mrs. BARBER were doing well. The younger Mrs. B. was somewhat more comfortable, although suffering great pain. We are gratified to learn that the attending physicians entertain hopes of saving the limb.

The cause of this sad disaster is involved in mystery, and many opinions in regard to it have been expressed. From the information we have been able to obtain, we are induced to believe that it was caused by the escape of gas under the floor, which became ignited by the light used by Mr. DANIELS, while searching for a leak in the pipe. Whatever may have been the cause of the explosion, the occurrence is one that calls for a thorough investigation. We understand that the pipes used in the building had been submitted to the usual inspection, and pronounced correct, but that for two days past an escape of gas had been perceived by the tenants, who had, in consequence of it, sent for Mr. DANIELS to discover the leak and remedy the defect.

Extensive Depredations on the Portage Railroad—Four Hundred Tons Railroad Iron Stolen.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 15th.

The particulars of one of the most extensive robberies, or rather series of robberies, which has occurred in this State for a year or more, transpired Saturday.

In the early part of last week, a laborer who had been in the employ of a man named JOHN NICHOLS brought suit before Squire SYMMES, of Birmingham, against NICHOLS for an amount of wages which he alleged to be due him. In the course of the trial of the case, the parties got to high words, and the plaintiff [illegible] threw out some insinuations about a large quantity of Railroad iron having been stolen [illegible].

Mr. SYMMES noted the remarks, and afterwards took occasion to question the individual more closely, when he elicited the startling information that a most extensive series of depredations had been perpetrated on the State Portage Road and Pennsylvania Central Road.

Officer SCOTT learned that HENRY NICHOLS (nephew of JOHN) and a man named JOHN LYTLE, (a relative of the NICHOLS,) had a depot of iron in the basement of a church on the [illegible] corner of the Diamond. On examining the place about thirty barrels of Railroad iron, cut up into pieces and barreled, were found there. Warrants were issued and they were arrested on Friday evening.

On Saturday morning they were brought before Mayor ADAMS. They acknowledged that the iron was theirs, but stoutly maintained that they had purchased it—who from they did not feel disposed to tell. They said they had sold thirty-four barrels on Thursday, but to whom they would not state. They were committed to jail on a charge of grand larceny, in default of $2,000, to await a further hearing on Thursday at 10 o'clock.

Intimations were received from JOHN NICHOLS, which justified the arrest of a large number of persons on the line of the road, and Mayor ADAMS has received intelligence of the arrest of some twenty-six persons, and the intended arrest of sixteen or seventeen more, so that these robberies appear to have been the work of an organized gang. The iron after it was stolen was evidently cut by a machine for that purpose, into short bars so that it could be barreled.

It is supposed that as much as four hundred tons have in this manner been secretly disposed of. Some of this quantity has been taken from the Central Railroad, but mostly it came from the Portage. At $70 a ton, this would be a loss to the State of $28,000. As *old iron*, for which they no doubt sold it, it was worth $40 per ton, or $16,000.

Finances of the City of Boston.

From the Atlas, 18th.

The total expenditures of the city and county for the year were $3,461,831 25, which was $40,000 74 more than the income. The total of the city debt is $6,789,331 31, a reduction of $376,[illegible] 16 during the year. The sale of public lands during the year amounted to 148,607 feet, for $51,660 41.

The expenditure for schools has been $[illegible], and has exceeded that of last year by $110,[illegible]. Of this excess $105,814 72 has been expended on school houses. The expenditures on the water works for the year, exclusive of interest on loans, have been $61,[illegible] 78. Total excess of expenditures over income, $31,317 [illegible], against $331,[illegible] last year. Total cost of the works to the city up to April [illegible], $6,[illegible]. Some of the chief expenditures of the city during the year were:

Bridges, $15,[illegible]; Common, Public Squares, &c., $31,917 74; Fire Department, $94,[illegible]; Fourth of July, (1854,) $10,082 92; House of Correction, $[illegible] 51; House of Industry, Deer Island, &c., $61,167 [illegible]; Health and Quarantine Department, $[illegible]; Interest, $46,[illegible]; Incidental Expenses, which include the Harbor Visits of City Government, Carriage Hire, Entertainment of Strangers, &c., $12,471 [illegible]; Law Expenses, Damages recovered against the City, $[illegible] 19; Overseers of Poor, $39,811 97; Police and Watch, $172,[illegible]; Sewers and Drains, $15,[illegible]; Soup Houses, $1,480 54; Salaries, Clerk Hire, &c., $39,[illegible]; Streets, $397,430 67, including $[illegible] for widening, and $[illegible] for lighting. The State Tax paid during the year was $[illegible]. Among the items of expense we notice the following:

"BURNS CASE.—Extra expenses of maintaining the peace of the city during the trial and surrender of ANTHONY BURNS, a fugitive slave from Virginia, $[illegible]."

Of the funded debt of the city, exclusive of the water debt, only $10,000 is due in the financial year 1855-56. The total amount is $1,767,[illegible], and the interest paid is a little over 4½ per cent. There is to the credit of the Committee on the reduction of the city debt, $[illegible] 48, which is exclusively applicable to the same. Of the water debt, amounting to $[illegible] 11, $[illegible] only is due in the years 1855-56, and $100,000 in the years 1856-7. For the years 1858-59 a [illegible] sum of $1,530,000 is covered. The claim upon the Commonwealth for $41,584 [illegible] has been adjusted, and the Treasurer is now in possession of the State's obligation for that amount.

A CHURCH BUILT BY COLPORTAGE.—A clerical colporteur in North Carolina says: "While visiting a very destitute region, I met a poor man on the road, talked with him, gave him a Bible, and sold him a small book and some Tracts. He invited me to his cabin, which was very small, and begged me to make an appointment for a meeting there, which I did. He showed so much zeal in walking over the neighborhood, publishing the appointment, and preparing his house for it, that it brought him to the notice of men of influence. They attended the meeting, and soon raised money to build a church near his house. Some have been converted, among whom are this man and his wife. I preached there last Sabbath to a large congregation; there is a prospect that there will be a flourishing society there. I left some books with this man, and he circulated them in his neighborhood, selling some, and buying some to distribute. He labors for fifty cents a day, and has a family to support."

YELLOW FEVER.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM VIRGINIA.

NO SMALL-POX IN NORFOLK.

Dr. Reese on Yellow Fever.

The telegraph yesterday brought us the latest intelligence from Norfolk, as follows:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

At Norfolk, on Sunday, there were forty deaths from the fever, and a considerable diminution in the number of new cases.

At Portsmouth, on Sunday, there were six deaths.

Drs. HARDMAN and FLIETT, of Baltimore; Dr. CRAWFORD, of Philadelphia; Dr. SMITH, of Columbia, Pa.; and Drs. GOOCH and MORRIS, of Richmond, are dead. Dr. SARGENT, of Norfolk, is also dead.

The fever has broken out at Suffolk, sixteen miles from Portsmouth, and the people are flying panic stricken.

Yellow Fever in Mobile.

From the Mobile Advertiser, 5th.

The Board of Health make public announcement of the existence of yellow fever in the city, or rather of [illegible] having occurred by it this season. [illegible] were all females, all far removed from the [illegible] and are looked upon as cases of native origin, having no connection whatever with imported cases.

Quarantine at Mobile—The Spread of Yellow Fever.

From the Mobile Advertiser, Sept. 5.

Never within our knowledge of Mobile have we been free of fever for so long a period when it was raging to any extent in New-Orleans, and if we are visited at this time with the disease, we do not hazard much in predicting that it will be because our *health regulations are imperfect or inefficiently carried out.* We do not like to think there is any reason to anticipate the introduction of the fever here, but we desire to impress upon the persons to whom the important trust of guarding the city in this particular has been committed the necessity of rigorously and impartially enforcing the regulations as they exist. Nothing short of this will or ought to satisfy the public. We know that the office of Quarantine Physician is a laborious and responsible one, for if by any inattention or indifference on his part the fever should be introduced from abroad into the city, he will be held to a strict account therefor by the people who confide in and cheerfully furnish the means to sustain him in his duties.

The yellow fever got into the city last year (it is believed) through the inefficiency of the regulations or the neglect to adhere to them rigidly, and though it did not spread much, and was generally light, we presume few of our readers would welcome another visit, even of that sort, especially when there is less occasion for it now than then.

Liberal Workmen.

From the Washington Star.

The hands employed on the Washington Aqueduct contributed the sum of $250 for the Portsmouth and Norfolk sufferers. Some who receive but a dollar a day for their honest toil, as laborers, contributed, each, [illegible] dollars to that philanthropic object.

No Small-Pox.

The Baltimore *Patriot* declares that the small-pox stories are untrue. It says:

"Our judgment believes that the report in relation to the existence of the small-pox in Norfolk is incorrect; and her belief is not by any means based upon a mere supposition. We sincerely hope that our unfortunate neighbors will be spared the prevalence among them of that second scourge."

Undergone Work.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

There have been up to this time, from the commencement of the epidemic, 800 deaths. O'BRIEN & QUINN burying within the *last six days* 123. Other undertakers have had their share, and the greatest proportion of deaths have occurred within the last three weeks. Two or three days this week ran up the list fearfully—[illegible] in one day, does not take long to [illegible] up to hundreds.

The Howard Association is constantly receiving letters from absentees abroad, requesting the officers to look after their servants, (the lazy blacks whom they left behind,) and see that they do not suffer for want of provisions, medical attendance, &c., but not a dime do they send—many of them rich in this world's goods—not a contribution to our afflicted and destitute poor, and not even to pay for the aid they expect from the Association for their negroes, whom they left at home upon "the alternative" to "live, [illegible], pig, or die." One of those "whole-souled," liberal gents writes, that as the contributions to the Howard Association are made for the benefit of the people of Norfolk, he trusts that his servant will be allowed as much meal, bacon, &c., as will comfortably support her during his absence! And this man is wealthy, and yet has not contributed one cent towards the relief of the destitute widows, orphans and sick of his native city! The Association intend to make a public expose of these letters, with the writers' names attached in full, after the fatal scourge will have passed away, when some highly unique and interesting developments may be anticipated.

Dr. Reese on Yellow Fever.

The following is from the forthcoming number of Dr. REESE's *American Medical Gazette:*

"Seldom has 'the pestilence that walketh in darkness' so fearfully and fatally raged in any portion of our country, as in the visitation of the yellow fever this Summer at Norfolk, Va., and its immediate vicinity. And never before has the public sympathy been called forth to such an extent in behalf of the sufferers, alike in the North as in the South, illustrating the strength of the ties of brotherhood which indissolubly unite our common country, and presenting examples of public benevolence, and personal self-sacrifice, highly honorable to the humanity of our profession especially, and to the American people. * * *

A full history of this pestilence in Virginia will doubtless be forthcoming from some of the medical men who may survive, until which time it does not become those at a distance to speak authoritatively as to the causes, the sources of its extension and fatality, its peculiar phases, or the comparative merits of the variety of treatment to which a resort has been had during the panic. Indeed, there is good ground of apprehension that no good, but rather much evil, has resulted from much that has been published in the newspapers already on all these topics. The speculations which allege importation as its only source, and contagion as the means of its propagation, are much to be deplored, as diverting attention from the local sources of malarious emanations, which may be traced, discovered and removed, before another 'heated term' of Summer shall endanger the public health. Moreover, they tend to endanger a false confidence in quarantine regulations, which history and experience, as well as science, all prove, are not reliable. The temperature of the atmosphere in New-York and Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the past Summer, has not been high enough continuously to develop the poison, and to this our exemption is due, far more than to the vigilance of health officers; and so of many other places, which else might have been visited.

No fact is better established than that the sick with yellow fever, when removed to a healthy atmosphere, cannot propagate the malady. The attempt to create a panic, the alarm, because of the development of the disease in persons who have been exposed to the epidemic, after their removal to other and distant places, deserves the severest reprobation.

Quarantine, therefore, against the *persons* hailing from infected places, whether sick or well, is a barbarous as well as useless imposition, for which ignorance is the basis; and any pecuniary forfeiture or fee extorted from such persons, by officials or otherwise, merits the penalties against obtaining money under false pretences. Such local restrictions against *vessels* coming from infected places, or which yellow fever had appeared, or from the holds of which, when opened, the poisonous miasma may escape, and contaminate our atmosphere, are very proper, for all such vessels should be subjected to quarantine; and this alone affords the only rational pretext for the continuance of the system.

No less to be deplored have been the incidental efforts, made through the public press, to create the impression that the malady so fatal in Norfolk, &c., is not the yellow fever, but some other and more fatal pestilence, as the African fever, the plague, &c. From reliable sources and data we take it upon ourselves to say that the epidemic in Virginia is neither more nor less than *yellow fever*, and differs in no respect in its phases or mortality, from that fever as it prevails in New-Orleans and other cities at the South, during the Summer months. The tardy removal of the inhabitants from the infected districts may have augmented the mortality, especially among the physicians and public officers whose duties kept them alike exposed to the poison; but we fear from the tone of certain publications we have seen, that the want of success in treating the malady may have partly arisen from 'the expectant treatment' or the do-nothing system of medical practice, so highly eulogized by certain letter-writers for the press.

We speak as a witness, rather than as a disputant, when we say, that familiarity with the yellow fever many years since in a Southern city, authorizes our conviction that no form of 'expectant treatment' ever designed, can adequately meet the inflammatory and congestive pathological state, which quickly supervenes in well characterized yellow fever. When the epidemic is over and the truth comes out from reliable sources, as it assuredly will, this 'expectant treatment' will have its epitaph written by the records of the dead. Not that rash or violent remedies are called for, but active medication, proportioned to the urgency of each individual case, will be found to have been successful, when early employed and judiciously administered.

We cannot close this desultory article without expressing our dissent from the prognostications of certain alarmists, who have sought to create a public panic, by vague and unwarranted surmises, that the yellow fever having reached Norfolk this year in traveling North, and may be expected to become epidemic in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, possibly as the progress of an intercontinental wave. If the contingencies of the profession were reliable science, or if importation were the source of yellow fever, such postulates would doubtless see their prophecies verified. But the mean temperature of our atmosphere the past Summer, and for very many years past at New-York, leaves us no just ground for apprehension that our 'heated term' of each season will be sufficiently protracted to generate the yellow fever in this climate, now that our sewerage is so extensive, and our Croton water is ever flowing in upon us with its sanitary fruits as preventive of disease.

Our health officer will see to it that no vessel from infected ports passes his station, which is six miles off, and our Board of Health, if they do their duty, will allow no sources of malaria or other nuisance to remain unabated. And with these precautions, so far as secondary causes are concerned, and the blessings of Providence, we have no reason to anticipate the visitation of the Yellow Fever, or any other epidemic in this latitude. For the law of epidemics is as immutable as any other law of nature, and without continuous and protracted heat, and the criminal neglect of sanitary measures, the occurrence of Yellow Fever in New-York is, in our opinion, a physical impossibility. We say nothing in reference to the theory of those who regard such calamities as the judicial visitation of Heaven for the wickedness of cities, but we doubt whether Norfolk and its vicinity contain greater sinners than some other cities we wot of. But we speak only of second causes, because our science knows nothing of hidden things, which belong to God alone.

The Orphan Children of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Baltimore.

It will be recollected that a few days since the managers of the house of Refuge, in Baltimore, tendered that building to the President of the United States for the accommodation of the troops at Fort Monroe, if the President would consent to allow the people of Portsmouth and Norfolk to go there until all traces of the yellow fever had departed. That arrangement failed of success, and the matter dropped. On Monday morning (says the *American,*) a Committee of gentlemen from Norfolk, composed of John B. Whitehead, Esq., President *pro tem.*, of the Common Council; J. I. Bloodgood, Esq., Vice-President of the Howard Association; William T. Henderson, Esq., Sergeant of the City, and D. D. Simmons, Esq., called on Dr. GRAVES, to request the use of the House of Refuge for the accommodation of the orphans until the abatement of the fever. The board of trustees was consulted, and its assent at once obtained.

The Ladies.

In this connection, says the Baltimore *American,* we will state that the ladies of this city have formed themselves into societies, and already they have begun the work of charity in the preparation of clothing for the parentless. On Monday a number of ladies assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Broadway, each prepared with goods, and went to work in earnest. We learn that in almost every part of the city the same thing was done. If this spirit is generally manifested there is no doubt but there will be a good supply of clothing ready to be sent down to the orphans by Wednesday evening, and they will probably reach here on Saturday or Sunday morning.

Physicians.

Dr. WM. HENRY FREEMAN, of Philadelphia, who has rendered such noble service in the afflicted city of Norfolk, and who passed through Baltimore on Friday morning last on his way home for a few days' recreation, returned to Norfolk on Monday in the steamer *Georgia.* During his absence from home the highly honorable and responsible position of Professor of Chemistry in the Wagner Institute of Philadelphia was conferred upon him. The doctor states that his heart is wholly with the distressed and his hand open to relieve them. Dr. F. E. B. HINTZE and Dr. MOORE, of this city, also went down; the latter to nurse Dr. MORRIS, should it be necessary. Dr. DE CASTRO also returned yesterday afternoon.

We learn from Dr. FREEMAN that Dr. HIGGINS, of Norfolk, who passed through Baltimore last week, having just recovered from an attack of the fever, on his way to Philadelphia, had a relapse in that city, accompanied by the black vomit, and expired on Saturday last.

The Washington Committee.

HAMPTON, Friday, Sept. 7.

The returning Committee from Washington arrived this morning.

The Committee speak in the highest and warmest terms of the meeting they had with the Mayor and President of the Board of Health of the city of Baltimore on the evening of their return from Washington.

These gentlemen also met with the refugees at the meeting at BARNUM'S yesterday morning, and offered to cooperate and furnish "material aid" in money, provisions, tents, or anything else. Truly, Baltimore is a noble city, and the Mayor and the members of the Board of Health sterling and noble gentlemen. As soon as it was known to Mr. N. FALLS, Esq., the President of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, that one of the objects of the mission of the committee was to procure the removal of the good people of Norfolk and Portsmouth, he promptly and courteously offered to place at the service of the sufferers two of his large steamers to transport them without fee or reward to the place decided upon for location.

I regret to say that Mr. FERGUSON, one of the officers of the Norfolk Custom-House, is very low to-night at Barber's Hotel, in Hampton, with the fever. He will probably be dead before this reaches you.

Miss MARY JONES, sister of the late Passed Midshipman JONES, and daughter of Mrs. W. JONES, of Norfolk (both latter deceased with fever,) is also lying ill at the same hotel with the disease. Should this young and beautiful lady fall a victim, she will make the *fifth member of this interesting family* who have gone to the grave within *less than a fortnight.*

The congregations of churches will be moving panoramas of funeral drapery, and the tone of recognition when friend meets friend will sound as hollow as the first handful of fresh earth cast upon a coffin. And this last word reminds me of a portion of the freight of the *Louisiana* last night, on her downward trip. There were barrels of bread and crackers, and boxes of candles and lemons, and other things to sustain and cheer life among the stricken ones—and *one hundred and fifty coffins,* all for Norfolk and Portsmouth. Thirty of these were a present from a kind hearted undertaker in Baltimore. God bless him for his generosity; but only think of *such* a present—a present of thirty COFFINS!

A dispatch from Waldon, in the Richmond *American,* dated on Sunday evening, says that the residents of Norfolk and Portsmouth were leaving on Sunday morning for "Camp Falls," the encampment established near the Old Point Comfort by the Mayor and Councils of Baltimore, and would doubtless occupy the tents in great numbers.

General WILLIAM H. WHITEHEAD left Waldon on Sunday morning, with a car load of provisions, being his third trip with a full freight for the suffering cities.

The accounts of the fever spreading in the interior is incorrect. The only cases that have occurred are among the refugees.

Gleams of Hope.

The following postscript to a business letter, from a highly respectable merchant of Norfolk, written on Saturday afternoon to a large mercantile house of Baltimore, contains a gleam of better tidings: "There is some reduction in the mortality of our city, and the number of new cases have much diminished."

Baltimore Charity.

Meetings of the citizens of several of the wards were held in Baltimore on Monday, on which occasion they were divided into blocks, and committees appointed to call upon every citizen therein to swell up the aggregate offering. It was a pleasing sight at the City Hall to see little children voluntarily come forward and leave clothing. And such clothing, too; much of it was new, and of the finest quality.

Relief for the Poor Sufferers by the Yellow Fever visitation at Norfolk and Portsmouth—New-York Subscriptions.

The General Committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations this day received:

Amount reported to 10th inst.	$12,[illegible]	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$100 00
Thomas Hunt	250 00	Officers and clerks in banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co.	104 00
F. Cottenet & Athenian	100 00	John B. Murray	100 00
C. G. Gunther	100 00	Benjamin L. Swan	100 00
Spofford & Tileston	100 00	Johnson & Lowden	50 00
Pells & Co.	50 00	Frederick G. Swan	50 00
Peckham, Dennis & Co.	[illegible]	F. Putnam	50 00
A Lady	50 00	C. D. Raymond & Co.	50 00
Lees & Waller	50 00	A. & H. Brown & Co.	50 00
Obadiah Sandeque, of Islip	50 00	David Hoadley & Sons	50 00
Bela Sanford	50 00	Vyse & Sons	50 00
Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.	50 00	Beebe & Brother, 2d payment	50 00
Campbell, Hall & Co., at the request of a Virginian	50 00	E. Aymar	50 00
Merwin & Grinnell	50 00	John Gibson & Co.	50 00
Charles Seeling	25 00	James J. Roosevelt	50 00
George T. Hastings	25 00	John Munroe & Co.	50 00
Frost & Griffin	25 00	Isaac C. Delaplaine	30 00
Gilead A. Smith	25 00	Mortimer & Gawtry	25 00
James Mcnell	25 00	Richards & Van Wagenen	25 00
Tiffany & Co.	25 00	Theodore Crane	25 00
Mrs. Julia A. Delaplaine	25 00	Molme, Currier & Sherwood	25 00
Gillr & Francis	25 00	Atwater, Mulford & Co.	25 00
F. Vogel & Co.	25 00	Spaulding, Vail & Fuller	25 00
Benedict, Hall & Co.	25 00	Sturm Brothers	25 00
J. Westward Haven	25 00	Abbot, Dodge & Co.	25 00
Soutz, Adriance & Platt	25 00	Storey & Stephens	25 00
Richards, Haight & Co.	25 00	Benj. Nathan	25 00
Philip Hone	25 00	J. F. Carpenter, New-Brunswick	25 00
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	25 00	A. & W. S. Comstock & Co.	25 00
W. A. & Co.	25 00	Seymour, Hoyt & Co.	25 00
McGrath, Tweed & Co.	25 00	A lady, Mrs. D—, half sovereign	2 42
John M. Davis, Jones & Co.	25 00	John Chase	25 00
Sturges, Shaw & Co.	25 00	Walsh & Coulter	20 00
A. Journey, Jr. & Co.	25 00	James Bailie & Son	20 00
A. Lejeue & Co.	25 00	Slimmon, Fraser & Co.	20 00
Wm. Brand & Co.	25 00	Spring, Bradley & Dudley	20 00
E. T.	25 00	George Merritt	20 00
Stuart, Crawford & Palmer	20 00	Charles H. Ludlam	20 00
Cash	20 00	[illegible]	20 00
Clerks in employ of H. B. Leeds & Co.	20 00	Wm. S. L. Terry	20 00
Clerks with Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	20 00	H. H. Leeds & Co.	10 00
F. & D. Fowler	20 00	J. W. Green	10 00
Edward A. Nelson	20 00	Alvey, Patterson & Co.	10 00
Chas. Barr, Fisher & Co.	20 00	E. B. D.	10 00
W. L.	10 00	B. Roberts	10 00
T. J. Chase	10 00	H. Holden	10 00
J. A. W.	5 00	Cash	5 00
J. H. Townsend	5 00	J. & S.	5 00
J. S. Rogers	5 00	Cash	5 00
		J. A. Perry	10 00

(continued)

T. M. Grimke & Co.	10 00	[illegible]	5 00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bent & Co.	5 00
Cash	5 00	J. W. B.	5 00
[illegible]	5 00	J. T. Hart	5 00
J. B.	5 00	Cash	5 00
[illegible]	10 00	J. L. S.	1 00
Cash	10 00	[illegible]	1 00
R. T.	10 00	C.	1 00
Collected by A. M.	10 00	E. B.	10 00
J. P. Roosevelt	10 00	Chas. A. Folger, at	[illegible]
Collected by Mr. Reven	10 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. L. Hall	10 00	Cash	5 00
F. E.	5 00	Cash	10 00
Total			$13,[illegible]

Five thousand dollars have been remitted to Portsmouth and Norfolk to-day, which, with the sums previously sent, make the whole amount of remittances by this Committee to date, $14,500.

The following is a copy of a letter this day received:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this morning, we beg leave to say that we will send ELLEN WALLACE (the nurse who goes out to attend the sufferers in Norfolk) as far as Old Point Comfort free of charge; from thence she can get to Norfolk without difficulty. We have already sent out a number of physicians and nurses, and should there be others who wish to go forward on the same errand of mercy we will be pleased to grant them free passage by either of the steamships *Jamestown* or *Roanoke*, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week. We are, truly, &c.,

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS.

To WM. H. MACY, Esq., Treasurer.

Three nurses and one physician have been sent to Norfolk to-day. W. H. MACY, Treasurer.

Nearly $100,000 Contributed.

The contributions forwarded to Norfolk are:

Baltimore	$31,500	Newark, N. J.	$1,500
Philadelphia	17,000	Charleston N'y-Y'd	1,500
New-York	11,500	New-Haven, Conn.	1,020
Washington	3,000	Lynchburg, Va.	1,000
Richmond	4,500	Fredericksburg	700
Norfolk	5,000	Brooklyn Navy-Y'd	1,000
New-Orleans	2,321	Augusta, Ga.	1,000
Phila. Navy-Yard	2,300	Mobile	1,000
Petersburg, Va.	3,600	Georgetown, D. C.	1,400
Boston	3,000	W. Sulph. Springs	1,000
Savannah, Ga.	3,000	Other Sources	6,000
Wilmington, Del.	1,276		
Total amount			$97,092

Movements in Boston.

Boston has forwarded $2,800 to the sufferers. The collection is still going on; ALPHEUS HARDY, Esq., being the principal worker.

Movements in Providence.

At Providence, R. I., a Relief Committee has been formed, and $1,000 transmitted to the Norfolk sufferers. Mayor SMITH is Chairman of the Committee.

Baltimore's Share.

Our citizens have not only given their money freely, but have contributed a large number of coffins, and a considerable quantity of breadstuffs, clothing, &c. These are exclusive of the $31,500 in cash.

Ice from New-Haven.

New-Haven, Conn., has sent a cargo of 200 tons of pure ice, which will, no doubt, prove a very acceptable donation at the present time. Richmond has also contributed horses for the physicians, and provisions for the destitute and sick.

Cabins near Richmond.

The *Richmond American* says:—We understand that a sufficiency of lumber has been procured and forwarded to "Sharp's Farm," about 12 miles below this city, on James River, where workmen have been engaged putting up comfortable cabins for the accommodation of those citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth who can leave.

Cape May Relief.

Mr. WOOLMAN, proprietor of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May, has tendered, through the Chairman of the late meeting held at the Exchange the use of that immense building as a refuge for the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Fever Coming Here on Shipboard.

Our Marine Reporter sends the following:

The ship *Charles Cooper*, from Mobile for Europe, is below, with Captain COOPER *sick of yellow fever.* She will put into this this port for medical assistance. She was spoken yesterday by the steamer *Huntress*, Capt. MORRELL, fifty miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

JUSTICE STUART'S DECISION.

James Wallace's Case Ordered to the General Sessions.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE—BY JUDGE STUART.

The People vs. James Wallace.—The accused is before this Court upon a complaint preferred at the Second District Police, charging him with having sold half a gill of rye whisky, in violation of the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime."

The case was returned to the Special Sessions, in pursuance of the following section of the "Act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New York," the accused not having elected to be tried by the Court of General Sessions, at the time fixed for him to do so:

"The Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, shall have power to hear, determine and punish, according to law, all complaints for misdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof, unless the said Court of Special Sessions shall *order* any such complaint to be sent to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; and unless the accused, when arrested and brought before the committing magistrate, shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York; and it is hereby made the duty of such magistrate, upon such arrest, to inform the said accused of the provisions of this section."

When the case was called for trial the defendant appeared with counsel, Messrs. Tomlinson and Taylor, and demanded to be tried by a Jury of twelve men. While the statute just read gives (with the exceptions therein made) the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace, *exclusive jurisdiction of all* MISDEMEANORS—and any violation of the provisions of the Prohibitory Act, is by that act declared to be so—it confers no power to empannel a Jury, and as there never has been any trials by jury in this Court, and clearly cannot be, it is obviously impossible that the accused can be tried at this bar in the manner he demands. In view of these facts, I am asked to exercise the discretion conferred by the Act of April 12, and send the complaint to the Court of General Sessions; and this is required, first, for the reason that Wallace mistook his rights and the effect of his election when before the Police Justice; and, second, and mostly upon the ground that, being charged with a criminal offence, he has a constitutional right to be tried by a common law Jury of the country—such as the General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer only have the right to empannel; and, further, that he can avail himself of that right at anytime—even up to the moment the first witness for the people is sworn, any act of the Legislature to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Mr. Capron, of counsel for the prosecution, denied my power to send the case into the General Sessions, and disputed the right of the defendant to a jury, he having failed under the law in the case provided to secure that right in the manner prescribed.

These questions having been argued at length by counsel on the one side and the other, and being both before and now without any doubts in the matter, I will determine them in as brief a manner as possible: Has the accused, being charged with the perpetration of a misdemeanor, a constitutional right to be tried by a jury—even although the Legislature has otherwise declared—except upon certain conditions, which the defendant failed to observe, and which, therefore, do not now avail him?

Art. 1, sec. 2 of the Constitution of this State provides that "The right of trial by Jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used, shall remain inviolate forever." The simple and only question then is: In what cases has it heretofore been used? That it has ever been used in all cases of felony is certain. Is it equally true in respect to misdemeanors? Has it upon principle and by force of law and usage, ever been regarded as the settled policy of the State in the administration of its criminal justice that misdemeanors as well as felonies should be subjects of trial by juries—all practice by special or local Courts to the contrary being exceptions to the rule? By reference from our present to the next preceding constitution (1821) it will be found that section 2d of article 7th is the same as the section I have read from the present organic law of the State. The act however entitled "Of the rights of the citizens and inhabitants of this State," known as the "Bill of Rights," passed in 1827, declaratory of certain fundamental principles of liberty and justice, and of Federal and State constitutional provisions—being a compilation from these and from an analogous act of the Legislature in 1787, "Concerning the rights of the citizens of this State," contains not only a provision the same as our present and preceding constitutions, but still another section, touching the right of trial by jury, which is in the following language: "In ALL *criminal* prosecutions the accused has a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury." [Sec. 14.] The argument that this bill of rights is but an act of the Legislature and may be affected by any subsequent act, is admitted, but answered by the fact that in its import, essence and spirit, it is infinitely more important, sacred and enduring, than any other act, being the solemn recognition by the Legislature of those great truths and principles that are the foundation of right not only, but which underlie the *framework* of our Government. Passing to the first Constitution of the State, (1777,) we find the forty-first section to be in these words—"And this Convention doth further ordain, &c., that trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore been used in this colony of New-York shall remain inviolate forever." By reference to colonial legislation upon the subject, it will be found that an act was passed entitled "an Act for the speedy punishing and releasing such persons from imprisonment as shall commit any criminal offence in the City and County of New-York, under the degree of grand larceny." This Act authorized the trial of petty offenders *in prison*, by the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and may, with the qualification, perhaps, that it possesses none of the same powers were conferred in the "Dongan charter," by authority of James II., in the year 1686, be regarded as the organization of the present Court of Special Sessions, in this City. It was instituted and has ever since been continued, out of a necessity to give speedy trials and a "jail deliverance" to the great number of petty offenders whose detention for indictment, and the slower mode of trial by jury, would so crowd the prisons as that many would need to be discharged without any trial whatever. It is here to be remarked that this Act—and let it be observed, too, that all subsequent Acts for the trial of petty offenders without Jury—was, and have always been, for the trial of those who were found in prison, unwilling or unable to give bail, and not for the petty offenders who were out of prison on bail, subject to be tried as time and circumstances would permit—either in the Special Sessions, if it was their choice, and not otherwise, or in General Sessions, according to the course of the common law, where they could be compelled to appear and answer. Never, before the act of April last, has the Legislature made it obligatory, under any circumstances, for persons upon bail to be tried without a Jury at the Court of Special Sessions, and it is now required while the recognizance into which they enter is for their appearance at the General Sessions to answer any indictment that may be preferred against them in that Court. Wallace gave bail before the Police Justice in the sum of $400 that he would appear and answer to any indictment upon this charge at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, as indeed there is no law authorizing the committing magistrate to let to bail for appearance to answer in any other Court. How, if he refuses, can the accused be forced to answer at the Special Sessions? The question, more especially challenged by the defence, is, whether from any cause—in prison or upon bail—an accused party can be tried by a single Judge, notwithstanding he, at the time he is required to go upon his trial, protests against the exercise of such authority, and demands that his guilt or innocence shall be found by a jury: I do not think he can, but may at any time claim to be tried by a jury, and if refused and is tried by the Court against his will, he can appeal from a judgment of guilty, to the General Sessions. Not only is this the law of the land upon principle and constitutional right, but so jealous has the Legislature been of its administration in this City that they have secured it by statute. Sections 28th and 29th of article 1, title 2d, part 4th, second vol. Revised Statutes provides, in treating "of Courts of Special Sessions in the City and County of New-York," that "any person tried and sentenced according to the provisions of this article, without having demanded such trial, may appeal from such sentence to the Court of General Sessions, in the City and County of New-York;" and further, that "such appeal must be made at the time and sentence is pronounced; and thereupon such conviction shall be void." I know very well that Courts of Special Sessions in counties of this State, other than the City and County of New-York, have the power to empannel juries of six, *but not of twelve*, persons; but this is not a common law or constitutional jury; and a citizen accused of crime, whether in this or any other County in the State, is no more bound to be tried by a jury of any number less than twelve, than he is by three justices of the peace or a single judge; he may refuse all, but can, at his will, be tried by either. In a recent opinion of Judge Parker, at Albany, in the case of Kennedy, he, in the consideration of this subject, uses the following language: It is declared by the Constitution of this State, (Art. 1, sec. 2,) "The trial by Jury, in all cases which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever." The obvious meaning of the expression "heretofore used" is, "in use at the time of the adoption of the Constitution." What is meant by the expression "trial by jury?" Does it mean a common law jury of twelve men or a jury of six men, as provided in a trial at Special Sessions? I think there can be no doubt on this point. If the Legislature may reduce a jury in number to six, they have the same right to reduce the number to one, and thus make a jury of one a compliance with the requirement of the Constitution. On this subject the Court of Appeals have recently expressed an opinion. In Cruger vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, (2 Kernan R. 190,) Johnson, J., says: "That term (a Jury) when spoken of in connection with trial by jury, in the second section of the same article, imports a jury of twelve men, whose verdict is to be unanimous. Such must be its acceptation to every one acquainted with the history of the common law, and aware of the high estimation in which that institution, so constituted, has for so long a period been held." (See also 2 English 446-7; State vs. Cox; 3 Smedes and Marshall, 664, 3 Peters R., 446-7; 4 Washington R., 242-3-4; 10 Wendell, 457-8; 2 Kent's Com., 12.)

If, then, this Court at Special Sessions is without jurisdiction for the trial of Wallace, by reason of an inability to afford him such a jury as the Constitution awards for the trial of all criminal offences, and hence the fifth section of the act of April 12, for the enlargement of its jurisdiction, and in pursuance of which the complaint was brought into this Court, and by which the Police Justices became deprived of the power conferred by the fourth section of the Prohibitory Act, to hold a Court of Special Sessions for the trial of all violations of its provisions, is, for practicable purposes, to this extent, inoperative—where shall the case go to be heard and determined, without encountering danger or doubt in respect to the legality of trial? If I am right as to what is necessary to constitute a Constitutional Jury, (twelve men,) which Wallace demands, and to which I think he is entitled, he clearly cannot be tried by a single Judge, nor yet by the Special Sessions created by the act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime; as those courts are to be constituted, and to proceed the same in all respects as Courts of Special Sessions for the trial of other misdemeanors throughout the State, which of course would limit their Juries in like manner to six persons. Where then shall this complaint be tried? Clearly in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. In addition to the reasons assigned for the direction this case must take, is the fact that if the accused is convicted of selling the quantity of liquor stated in the complaint, the law against which that is an offence also declares that in the conviction and beside the penalty of fine or imprisonment, all his other liquor becomes forfeited, and is to be destroyed. It seems to me, in view of both the law and the facts, that the accused ought not to be deprived of a trial by a jury of the country. This case will therefore be taken from the Special to the General Sessions of the peace for trial by a jury of twelve men. An order will be entered accordingly.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests for intoxication disposed of yesterday was fifty, distributed as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Welsh	27
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcey	13
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	10
Total	50

BRIGGS FOREVER.

Judge Woodruff's Order to the Contumacious Witnesses.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM. Before Judge Woodruff.

In re., the application for an attachment against Wm. Mackellar, Timothy Webster and Michael McCann, for contempt, in refusing to testify before a Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Yesterday His Honor made the following order:—"On the within and annexed affidavits and papers, let the respondents show cause on the 17th instant, why the attachment directed in the order of the Hon. CHAS. P. DALY, a copy whereof is also annexed, should not issue against them.

(Signed) L. B. WOODRUFF,
Judge New-York Common Pleas.

Dated, SEPT. 11, 1855."

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Nos. 18, 26, 27, 201, 31 to 36, 40 to 42.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 272, 281 to 294.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 666, 687, 662, 666, 730, 751, 7544, 764, 770, 773, 791, 793, 798, 800, 806.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 11. Before Judge Nelson.

This was the first day of the September term of this Court. His Honor Judge NELSON, announced to the bar that he should take up the argument calendar and then the equity calendar and after that the appeals in admiralty, if there was time. The argument calendar was then called to see what was ready. Nothing, however, appeared to be ready on both sides for to-day. Several applications were made to set cases down for particular days, but without success. Mr. Brady and Mr. Stoughton had a little discussion about the India Rubber case, as usual, but the case will not probably be heard at this term.

In the case of *The United States vs. Jas. Collier*, it was announced that Mr. O'Conor would be ready to-morrow, and, as the defendant was ready also, that case was fixed for to-morrow morning, and the Judge announced that he should then call the calendar peremptorily, and dispose of the cases in some way as they were called.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 11. Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jurors summoned for this morning were called, and those who were present were sworn in; Mr. Geo. M. Clearman being Foreman.

A fine of $25, for non attendance, was imposed upon Stephen Y. Albro, Peter A. Hargous, William H. Loines, and Alfred Ogden.

Adolphus G. Bach, Andrew Forsher, Preston H. Hodges, Ira Hutchinson, and Jacob Sharp, upon whom the summons to attend was not personally served, were ordered to show cause within eight days why a like fine should not be imposed upon them for non-attendance.

The Grand Jury were then briefly charged by the Judge, and retired for deliberation.

The Petit Jury was then called and discharged until to-morrow, until which time the return of process and motions were laid over, and the Court adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 11. Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The important cases of the session have not yet been reached. To-day, the trial of James Gillen, for homicide, will be proceeded with. Yesterday, the case of Jacob Wiskowski, commenced on Monday, was continued, and, unimportant as it was, occupied the entire day.

Jacob Wiskowski was charged with an attempt at grand larceny—in Washington Market on Sept. 1. On the morning of that day, Mr. William Collins, of No. 40 Murray-street, went to the market to purchase poultry. He dealt with a Mr. Austin, of that market, and while employed in selecting his purchases, felt the prisoner slip his hand, with the intent to purloin his watch and chain, valued at $100.

Mr. C. Spicer appeared for the defence. The prisoner's theory was, that he was in the market for the purpose of buying sundry good things for himself, and that, in fact, he did purchase, before he came to Mr. Austin's stall, a bunch of flowers, which he carried in his right hand, and a bunch of salad which he bore in his left hand. With his hands thus engaged, how could he steal? A Mr. Seiberg, and a lady with a large nose, rejoicing in the name of Dora Alexander, were examined yesterday for the defence, and certainly their testimony was conclusive with respect to the purchase of the flowers and the salad. A policeman also saw the defendant buy bouquets in the market. The jury taking a wholesome view of all the testimony, found him guilty of the attempt to commit grand larceny, and the Recorder postponed the sentence until Saturday, in order to institute inquiries concerning his previous history.

SPECIAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Before Judge Stuart.

The cases disposed of at Special Sitting this day numbered sixty-five, as follows: Larceny, 10; assault and battery, 26; petit larceny, 11. These cases were disposed of as follows: Discharged by proclamation, 24; discharged by Justice, 4; not in custody, 1; remanded, 3; sent to House of Refuge, 1; City Prison five days, 3; City Prison ten days, 3; Penitentiary one month, 4; two months, 1; three months, 3.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP ENTERPRISE.—A meeting of the Boston and European Steamship Company was held to-day, when the Committee reported that the absence of many merchants and capitalists from the city had interfered with their progress in subscriptions; but sufficient public spirit has been manifested to favor a belief in the successful accomplishment of the enterprise. It was voted to adjourn till Oct. 10. Col. TRAIN goes to England by this week's steamer, for purposes connected with the enterprise.—*Boston Journal, 11th.*

☞ They are having a new dodge in Boston to put down the price of provisions. That city, an agent says, (and his word is taken as authority by the Boston journals,) is the most expensive out, in the way of eatables and potables. To remedy this evil, it is proposed to form a mammoth joint stock association. Food, clothing and fuel will be bought wholesale and dispensed. Boston is of course to be the head-quarters.

The Railroad Commissioners of Rhode Island have had a meeting at Kingston, to investigate the causes of the recent disaster on the Stonington and Providence Railroad. HORACE H. DAY was one of the witnesses. Still on.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Sept. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 90 barrels taken at $6 37½ for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. Am. yellow changed hands at 27½c @28c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in reduced supply and active request at 42c.@43c. for patent Sperm; 34c.@35c. for plain do; 24c @30c. for Adamantine; and 14½c.@15c. for Mould Tallow, ℔ lb.

COAL—Foreign is sparingly offered and is somewhat nominal in price. A fair inquiry exists for Anthracite, which brings $6@$6 50, ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered.

COFFEE—The demand is not so brisk, but prices are well supported. The day's sales include 325 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 340 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11c @12c.; 650 Rio at 11½c.@11¾c., and 100 Cape St. Domingo at 10½c @10¾c. ℔ lb. The stock on hand, embraces 26,000 bags Rio; and small lots of other kinds.

COPPER—Seems rather more active, but not higher, the current transactions being at 30c. for new Sheathing, 25c. for yellow Sheathing, Chile Pig, and American Ingot; and 22c.@24c. for old Sheathing, ℔ lb.

COTTON—The features of dullness and languor previously noticed, still predominate in this branch of business. The day's operations have been quite limited and prices have remained unsettled.

FISH—Dry Cod are more sought after, and are now worth $3 87½@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. A limited business is being transacted in large Mackerel at $20 for No. 1, which are the rarest and most needed; $13 for No. 2, and $6 50 for No 3 ℔ bbl. Salmon and Shad are unchanged. Smoked Herring are plenty and heavy at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still in good demand for home use, export, and on speculation, and as the receipts do not keep pace with the sales, the stock is decreasing, while prices are rising. The day's business consists of 13,500 bbls., here and to arrive in October and November, at rates within our range:

Ordinary State	7 62½@ 7 75
Straight State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 31
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 50

Canadian is still scarce, and retailing at $8@$9 ℔ bbl. Southern is salable and firm. There were 1,400 bbls. disposed of at $8 12½@$9 75 for Mixed to Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $5 50@$7 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is rare and needed at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is tolerably active, but unsettled in price,—there being a scarcity of desirable lots, while other kinds are but too abundant. The day's movements embrace 22,000 bushels, at $1 85@$1 95 for ordinary to good White Southern; $1 75@$1 85 for Red do; $1 98@$2 05 for California White, and $1 70 for Western Red, the latter to arrive, ℔ bushel. Rye is in lively demand for immediate and future delivery, but parties disagree about prices, and the sales since our last have been limited to small lots on the spot, at $1 13@$1 15, and to arrive at $1 13½@$1 10½ ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive, and of uncertain value. State and Western Oats are brisker and firmer,—now commanding 42c @47c. ℔ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and, in consequence, it attracts more attention from home dealers and shippers. The day's sales add up 70,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 86c.@88c. for inferior to prime, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are quiet and nominal.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River were reported, to-day, at 70c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains quiet, but very firm—the supplies being very moderate for the season.

HOPS—Are in demand at 24c.@25c. for new, and 11c. @15c. for old ℔ lb. The stock is limited, but fully equal to the present wants of buyers.

IRON—Scotch Pig is moderately dealt in, and is stiffly held at $36 50@$37 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. English Bar seems more active at $65@$67 50 for refined, and $60@$62 50 for common, 6 months' time, ℔ ton. Nothing new in other descriptions.

LATHS—Are quiet, but firm, as before quoted.

LEAD—The reduced supplies and high claims of owners continue to interrupt active business in this line.

LIME—Rockland is taken as fast as received at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has not varied much. The sales since our last include 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms; and 170 bbls. New-Orleans at 37c.@38c ℔ gal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light supply and fair request at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; but holders ask more. Spirits of Turpentine is more inquired for and is now worth 45c ℔ gallon. The stock is a small one. Tar is dull and heavy, as before quoted. Nothing new has occurred in White Resin, which ranges in price, according to quality, from $2 50@$4 40 ℔ 280 lbs. Common Resin is quiet and depressed, at $1 50@ $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are less active at old figures. We have no special change to notice in Red, Palm or Olive Oils. Linseed remains quiet and languid at 93c.@94c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is salable and firm.

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia is taken in lots, as wanted, at $2 75@$3 for Blue and White ℔ ton. The stock is moderate.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at buoyant prices, with sales for the day of 1,300 bbls. at $22 50@ $22 62½ for new Mess; and $20 75@$21 for do. Prime, per bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Lard has not varied. The day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 11½c @12c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and very firm; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day, at $11@$11 25 for Prime; $12@$13 for Country Mess; and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in slack demand, within a range of from $22 @$26 per tc. Beef Hams are rare and nominal. Butter is in request at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 21c.@22c. for good to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 9½c.@10½c ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and heavy. The sales, to-day, were limited to 65 tcs. old at $5 75@$6 25, and about 20 tcs. new (the first invoice received and sold this season,) at $6 12½ per 100 lbs. The quality of the latter was considered very good.

SALT—Seems in better demand at strengthening prices, with smaller supplies in market.

SEEDS—Remain inactive at former quotations.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile bought at 11c. @11½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Is sparingly sought after, but rules firm at 6½c @6¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are also in slack request, at, however, unchanged rates.

SUGARS—The demand is still good, but the light supplies and enhanced claims of factors impede operations. The day's movements embrace 850 hhds., namely—Cuba at 7½c.@8c., and 270 boxes Havana on terms not disclosed. There is rather more afloat and the prospects are in favor of increased receipts,—but the requirements for consumption promise to at least equal the supply, and thus to sustain prices.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime taken at previous quotations.

TIN—The market is not active, but it is quite firm.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are actively sought after, at full rates, but the poorer kinds are dull and drooping. The sales since Friday last have included 114 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@13c., 148 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@22c., 40 Florida on private terms, 236 bales Havana at 20c.@40c., 20 Yara at 40c., and 18 bales Kentucky Stems, on terms not made public.

WHISKEY—Sales transpired to-day of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at prices ranging from 41c.@42c., mostly at 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The enhanced value of produce and high pretensions of shipowners, together with the announcement of later European news by the *Arago*, at this port, and the *Africa*, at Halifax, restricted engagements to-day. For Liverpool there were engaged some 1,000 [illegible] of Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb. Flour at 3s. 9d. @4s. ℔ bbl., and 20,000 bushels Grain at 13d.@[illegible] for immediate delivery; while much higher rates were claimed for future delivery. The last shipment of Naval Stores for Liverpool was made at 5s. ℔ bbl. For other ports there was not much reported, and rates were unsettled.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The markets are pretty well supplied.

PEACHES are quite plentiful, but first-rate qualities not in great abundance. They are, however, growing better and show the good effects of the late fine weather. Morris Whites have commenced coming in.

POTATOES are in full supply, at 44c.@50c. ℔ bushel for best. The expense of transportation, cartage, commission, &c., on so bulky an article will prevent them going as low in New-York, as in country towns and cities where there is a local supply.

POULTRY is scarce and high.

Potatoes—Long Island White, ℔ bushel	[illegible]		[illegible]
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bushel	[illegible]		[illegible]
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dyckmans, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl	3 75	@	3 [illegible]
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl	3 [illegible]	@	3 [illegible]
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 87	@	[illegible]
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cabbages—℔ 100	3 —	@	4 [illegible]
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	1 —	@	[illegible]
Brocoli—℔ dozen	75	@	1 —
Celery—℔ dozen	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Egg Plants—℔ dozen	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cucumbers—℔ 100	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Squashes—Yellow, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ℔ 100	4 —	@	[illegible]
Tomatoes—℔ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beans—Lima, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beans—String, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beets—℔ bbl	1 —	@	1 [illegible]
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	1 —	@	1 [illegible]
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 [illegible]
Plums—Blue Gages, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Green Gages, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Apples—Sour, ℔ bbl	1 [illegible]	@	1 50
Sweet Bow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 —
Common, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	1 —
Crab, ℔ bush	2 —	@	—
Pears—Bartlett, ℔ bush	12 —	@	13
Fancy, ℔ bbl	6 —	@	8 —
Bell, ℔ bbl	2 [illegible]	@	3 —
Common, ℔ bbl	2 —	@	2 [illegible]
Peaches—Common, ℔ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Extra do., ℔ basket	75	@	1 [illegible]
Watermelons—℔ 100	8 —	@	10 —
Muskmelons—℔ 100	1 —	@	[illegible]
Butter—Orange County, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
State, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Eggs—State, ℔ doz.	—	@	[illegible]
Jersey, ℔ doz.	—	@	[illegible]
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	[illegible]	@	1 —
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@	[illegible]
Ducks—℔ pair	75	@	1 —
Turkeys—℔ pair	2 50	@	3 —
Geese—℔ pair	1 50	@	2 —
Guinea Hens—℔ pair	75	@	[illegible]
Young Pigs—Small, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Large—℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible]
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's.) [illegible] William-st., [illegible]
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. [illegible] Warren-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) [illegible] Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. [illegible] Nassau-st.
Dentists.
CHAS. A. PECK [illegible] Broadway.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) [illegible]
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, [illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) [illegible]
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES KINS & CO., (Importers,) No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.
Dress and Fancy Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Son,) No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above [illegible]
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer [illegible]
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers) [illegible] Wall-st.
Boot and Gaiter Emporium.
From 200 to 500 Boots always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S [illegible] South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 123 East 27th, and 112 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Copper rods put up for [illegible] cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD [illegible] Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD [illegible] Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. [illegible] Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) [illegible] Cliff-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.) [illegible] William-st.
Paper by Bale and Ream.
EUGENE ELY [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible] door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers
Sold on com. by D. H. FARNUM, [illegible]
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants) [illegible] Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
S. TITUS & CO. [illegible] Washington-st.
Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, [illegible] Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK." [illegible] Depot [illegible] Water-st.
Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO. [illegible] No. [illegible] Front-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & manuf.) [illegible] Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
HOPKINS & BRO. S. (Importers) [illegible] Beekman-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. No. 119 Nassau-st.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically to the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF UNION-SQUARE.—This establishment, located on the most prominent and delightful Park New-York affords, is approaching a finish, and when completed will combine all that skill can devise and money supply to render it the most desirable hotel yet constructed. This House is now in process of furnishing, and this department will be in keeping with the style and arrangements of the house, both in elegance and comfort. The proprietors of the establishment respectfully announce that the House will be opened on the 1st day of October next, but that on and after the 15th day of September next, applications will be received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the Winter months.

CLAPP & JOSLIN.

H. D. CLAPP. A. C. JOSLIN.

HOTEL.—The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the Bath House, L. I., to the Waverley Hotel, No. 507 Broadway, where he will be happy to show them his rooms, which are being fitted with every convenience for comfort and quietness. Attached to and connected with it is Shelley's Restaurant, conducted by that celebrated restaurateur, aided by Mr. Palmer, so long and favorably known to the lovers of good eating in the City.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1855. JOHN L. MOORE.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, NOS. 757 AND 759 BROADWAY.—Captain HOLDREDGE respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that a few family and single apartments can now be obtained in his Hotel, with or without board, on the most reasonable terms. Please give a call before engaging for the season.

BATH HOTEL—SEA SIDE.—Families can now get very desirable rooms for a few weeks, at a low price. September is the pleasantest month in the year at Bath.

FURS.

FURS.—J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., Importer and Manufacturer of European and American Furs for Ladies' wear.

Southern and Western customers will please examine his Swan and Ermine Trimmings; also, Fancy Victorines and Cuffs, suitable for their trade. His long experience in the business enables him to sell none but articles he will warrant.

His assortment comprises Cloaks, Mantillas, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs of every description; Fur Trimmings, Buffalo Robes, Foot Mats, Ladies' and Gents' Fur Gloves. No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of the above style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description, for Camphene, Burning Fluid, Chandeliers, and Gas Fixtures, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

CHAS. STARR, Jr. & CO. No. 122 Fulton-st.

SEPT 1855

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER, & CO.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

From Europe.

By the simultaneous arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, and the *Arago* at this port, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The war news is quite unimportant, and almost destitute of interest. Nothing more attempted in the Baltic, and "affairs before Sebastopol still unchanged." We have no indication as to when the next bombardment will be commenced, nor even any authority for believing that it will ever be renewed at all. Since newspaper correspondents are no longer allowed to pry into the secrets of war councils, and cannot therefore transmit any reliable information from the camp, we are forced to remain in ignorance of the progress of the siege or the plans for future operations. PELISSIER is as silent as the tomb, and the *Invalide Russe* is equally taciturn. It is fair, however, to infer, from the ominous mystery that envelops the schemes of the Allied Generals, that some important movement is contemplated.

The *Arago* brings details of the late Russian attack on the Tchernaya. We publish elsewhere a full and graphic description of the battle, with all its exciting scenes and incidents. These accounts confirm previous reports that a decisive victory was obtained by the Allies. Another attack, it is said, was anticipated at the cemetery, and every preparation was being made to resist it. The whole history of the campaign proves that the Russians are unable to compete with their enemy in a fair field. If, therefore, the latter has the superior advantage of earthworks and entrenchments, an assault, if made, would, beyond all question, be as great a failure as the recent affair on the Tchernaya. It is not unlikely that the Russian General has assumed *the offensive in the hope that by a coup de main* he may relieve himself from the embarrassment of a deficiency in his supplies or, perhaps, avert the long threatened assault upon Sebastopol. If Winter should again set in, and the attitude of the belligerents continue unchanged, the Malakoff and Redan would then, in all probability, remain Russian fortresses for at least another year.

The general news by this arrival is not important. Queen VICTORIA and suite left Boulogne on the night of the 27th ult., and arrived in England the following morning.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had not varied since the departure of the *Atlantic*. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols closed at 91.

The Last Gasp of Fillibusterism.

The past year has been a most unpropitious one for the cause of revolution and national independence. But a short time ago and the whole world seemed to be imbued with a spirit of revolt; at least wherever a tyrannical government oppressed the people, there was a *fiery resolve to strike bravely for freedom*. But the excitement is now all over, and the oppressed people seem to have come to the conclusion that liberty and free government are not worth fighting for, and have quietly submitted themselves to their destiny. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY, the last of the Young Ireland party, has left his native land in disgust and gone in quest of fortune in freer countries. Ireland, for the first time in her history, appears to be perfectly quiet and resigned to her condition; there is not an agitator left in the Emerald Isle. We publish on another page the manifesto of the Cuban Junta, addressed to the people of Cuba, explaining the causes of the failure of the attempts to revolutionize and emancipate Cuba from the rule of the Spanish Crown. The manifesto possesses a good deal of interest for all who have felt any sympathy with the cause of Cuban Independence, and will be found full of profitable suggestion for those who have a hankering to engage in similar enterprises. The Junta do not abandon the cause for which they have labored so fruitlessly, but bravely hope still to see Cuba freed from Spanish tyranny. But their manifesto may be regarded as the last gasp of an undertaking which, at one time, seemed to possess the elements of success. But the manifesto exposes very fully and clearly the errors and blunders, the mistakes and the inherent weakness of the organization, and furnishes a superfluity of reasons for its breaking down. It is a sad narrative of misapplied energy and wasted wealth. The Junta are desirous of showing where the errors were engendered, and who was to blame for the failure, as well as to clear themselves from the imputation of having accelerated the ruin of their cause. The whole case lies in a very small compass, they had an inefficient "Chief," and they lacked unity of sentiment and action, which would have been sufficient to ruin a much stronger cause than that of Cuban Independence appears ever to have been. [illegible]

Pennsylvania Black Law.

The perusal of the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as expressed by Mr. Justice BLACK, in the WILLIAMSON case, cannot fail to impress the reader's mind with certain particulars deserving especial note. We do not allude to the grotesque humor, that ghastly levity, those sportive flights of fancy to which the learned DANIEL gives way in the exordium, reminding one forcibly of JEFFERYS, and SCROGGS, and NORBURY, whose most solemn adjudications were enlivened and lighted up by painfully mirth-provoking witticisms. Nor do we refer to the evident one-sidedness of the document; its wandering beyond the record to demonstrate the "learning" and "uprightness" of Judge KANE; and its contemptuous allusion to WILLIAMSON as a would-be martyr, who, with the key of his cell in his pocket, prefers to remain incarcerated, rather than issue forth with less than a triumph over all judicial authority: this, too, when the Court itself, by this extraordinary decision, actually threw away the key, which KANE had turned, but left in the door. What we would indicate as of especial importance are one or two points, extending in interest beyond the present time, and the persons involved directly in the present case, to all times and persons hereafter.

1. By this decision the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has made the largest concession to Federal usurpation that has marked the constitutional history of the Union. It has conceded the right to protect its own citizens against Federal oppression; and in cases where they are subjected to fine and imprisonment, though in flagrant disregard of right and law, and at the will of irresponsible and unauthorized subordinates of the National Government, the Courts of the State have stripped themselves of all power to intervene or relieve. This view of the the matter is justified by the fact that the Supreme Court has, in this WILLIAMSON case, denied itself the right to inquire into the justice of a commitment made out by a Federal Judge.

2. It has denuded the writ of *habeas corpus* of all value as a guarantee of personal rights. That writ, history and law both testify, was devised to protect the individual against judicial tyranny,—was demandable of right in all cases,—and the claim to it could only be suspended in two momentous exceptional events. Yet without any allegation of treason or invasion in the present instance, the writ is denied; and, of course, can be denied in any other case that may happen to occur. The Courts are declared to have unbounded discretion to construe any act or omission into contempt; and, under such construction, to have power to imprison for life,—an imprisonment more dreadful and dreary than that allotted to the most atrocious felon,—for pardon is possible for him, while the victim of Judicial dignity has no such hope to cheer and shorten his expiation.

3. Not only is the writ of *habeas corpus* invalidated by this decision, but all the other securities, so anxiously provided by the Constitution to protect the person, are destroyed. The provisions for the non-exaction of excessive bail—the non-infliction of cruel or unusual punishments—the right of trial by jury in all cases—are all worthless alike. And they were, equally with the writ, so many intended safeguards against precisely such acts of high-handed injustice as this of Judge KANE—so many tributes to the sacredness, the inviolability of personal freedom. Is it not a startling symptom of national dissolution that the Constitution, in the hands of the Judiciary, is always impotent when called upon to secure the blessings of Liberty—always omnipotent in behalf of Slavery!

4. WILLIAMSON is the victim of gratuitous presumptions. He was called upon to produce persons alleged to be in his custody. He made oath that they were not in his custody—*that he was unaware of their whereabouts*, and could not produce them. This oath, notwithstanding no charge of perjury can be *legally sustained* without the direct testimony of two witnesses to the falsity of the swearing, or written testimony equivalent *in force, Judge* KANE wantonly assumed to be perjury, and then, instead of proceeding in the usual course, construed the perjury into contempt, and caged his victim. The usual course would have been a direction to have the prisoner indicted for false swearing; but no such indictment could be procured, because the crime was less easy to prove than to presume. The magistrate dared not trust his charge to the investigation of a Grand Jury. As he proposed to override the substance of law, he found it convenient to disregard the forms. And these wanton assumptions Judge BLACK and his four associates adopt as wantonly. They say WILLIAMSON only has to purge himself of contempt to free himself. That purgation consists in producing before the District Court persons over whom he has no more control than he has over the Editor of the TIMES; whose attendance no legal process can assist him to procure; and who certainly will not go voluntarily, with the certainty awaiting them of a return to Slavery, a fate of which KANE and a retinue of legal bloodhounds are thirsting to be the ministers. It is not, therefore, true that WILLIAMSON is the master of his destiny; he is perfectly helpless. He is retained as a hostage for those who must purchase his liberty by paying their own. Those who expect to find a colored Damon in a fugitive slave, have loftier conceptions of negro magnanimity than we have dreamed of. They are the true "negro-worshippers."

And these are but a few of the practical and formidable inferences deducible from this astonishing paper. They are at once products and evidences of the growth of Slavery as a political power, adding to the monuments of its advance, existing in the Constitution, the Fugitive Law of 1793, that of 1850, and the late Territorial bills. The first of these left the Federal Government without power to extend or assist Slavery; and simply forbade individual resistance when a "person held to [illegible]" The act of 1793 declared the rendition was a positive, not merely a negative duty; and that State authorities were bound, upon convincing proof of the claim, to make the surrender. The act of 1850 abandoned the interpretation of the Constitution, as given by that of 1793; and enlisted the Federal Government in the chase and capture of slaves, and that at the national expense. The recent legal dicta at Philadelphia go still further, by proposing to seize and hold free white men as hostages for runaway negroes, by nullifying all the constitutional provisions in favor of freedom, and removing all constitutional and legal obstacles to the absolute sway of Slavery.

Spread of the Yellow Fever.

The heat of the weather and the continued ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk have had the effect of inducing our Board of Health to consider the best means of preventing its importation into our City. But, what the result of the considerations of the Board are, we have not been able to learn. The possibility of the disease manifesting itself here this season, and the probability of its extending its ravages further North next Summer, should be enough to induce our authorities to adopt instant sanitary measures to prevent the unspeakable misery which the yellow fever would cause. Doctor DAVID M. REESE expresses the opinion that the yellow fever cannot prevail here, as an epidemic, except in the case of a long continued heated term. But we are liable to long continued heated terms in Summer, and the yellow fever has prevailed here in past years to a most fearful extent. And it may again, unless proper measures be adopted to prevent it. Doctor REESE thinks that our system of sewerage and the Croton water are sufficient to preserve us from the infection, with a moderate degree of prudence. But, across the river in Brooklyn, there are neither sewers nor Croton water, and there is a larger population, and the condition of the streets is much worse than was the case in this City when it was last visited by the pestilence. Too much confidence must not be placed in our sewers and Croton. They are most important elements of public health, but there are sources enough of disease remaining which more than counterbalance the wholesome influences of our sewers and the Croton.

The Camden and Amboy Agitation.

The indignation of the country seems to be pretty thoroughly roused against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the State of New-Jersey, and various schemes have been proposed for making them fear the effects of the righteous judgment which the popular voice has pronounced upon their mercenary disregard of the lives and comfort of passengers who are compelled to travel on their road. But it is only by legal proceedings that the stockholders and directors of the Company can be made to do their duty. At present the Camden and Amboy people enjoy a monopoly of the travel across the *State of New-Jersey, and they will not voluntarily* yield up any of their enormous profits, nor relinquish any of their privileges, in obedience to popular clamor. A correspondent requests us to publish a call for a monster meeting in the Park "of all those who have suffered from the enormous extortions for years by the Camden and Amboy Road, and those sympathizing with the sufferers in the late massacre," &c. A meeting composed of such materials would be monstrous in size, but it would have no effect in New-Jersey. The Camden and Amboy men have given no pledges to fortune for their good behavior, but content themselves, like some of the petty tyrants of the East, with levying tribute upon all unfortunate travelers who are compelled by stress of circumstances to cross their territory.

The Future Home of President Pierce.

It is stated by some of our cotemporaries, though we do not know with what degree of truth, that President PIERCE has *recently bought a farm of 600 acres* near Colesville, Montgomery County, Md., a few miles from Washington, as his future home. But whether true or not, as to the fact, it is not at all improbable, and even such a report shows how entirely General PIERCE must be alienated from his home, and his home from him; for such a rumor could not gain circulation unless it bore an air of truth. All our other Presidents have retired from the exalted office which they filled, to spend the remainder of their lives in the dignified quiet of private life, surrounded by their early friends, amid the scenes with which their youth had been familiar. It is a bad sign for President PIERCE, if it be true, that he is looking about for a home among strangers, instead of returning to his own State to spend the remainder of his days, after his presidential term expires. When WASHINGTON'S term expired, he retired to his old farm on the Potomac, the ADAMSES went back to Quincy, JEFFERSON to Monticello, MADISON and MONROE to Virginia, JACKSON to the Hermitage and Tennessee, VAN BUREN to his native county on the banks of the Hudson, where he had not lived since he was a boy; TYLER returned to his native place, POLK to Tennessee, and FILLMORE to Buffalo. But President PIERCE turned his back on his native North when he went to WASHINGTON, and his native State repudiated her recreant son. Nothing seems more probable than that he should have made arrangements for spending the remainder of his days in a slave State, where the popular sentiment will not be a daily reproach to him for his conduct.

☞ Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed State Librarian and Secretary of the Board of Education, in place of Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., the newly elected President of Brown University.

☞ A good-natured correspondent sends us from Upper Stepney, Conn., an account of a miracle of the Spiritualistic order. As he does not send his name, we take our time about believing a word of it.

Colonel Kinney and the Government of Nicaragua.

Col. KINNEY has addressed a letter to Don JOSE MARIA ESTRADA, Deputy President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in answer to a hostile decree issued on the 1st of June from the War Department of that Government, in which he expresses himself at a loss to account for the position taken against him—knowing that the objects of his expedition are entirely consistent with the welfare of the Republic—except upon the supposition that the Government has been influenced by rumors from interested sources. He assures the President that the objects of the expedition are proper in every respect, and that its interests and those of Nicaragua are identical. He concludes by requesting a conference, as follows:

"In order, therefore, to avoid unnecessary collision, and to arrive at an understanding mutually advantageous to the parties concerned, I hereby respectfully solicit an interview of conference between some authorized agent of the Nicaraguan Government, and a similarly empowered representative of my expedition."

To this request the President accedes, in a letter explanatory of the position of the Government, and assuring Col. KINNEY of its readiness to extend a welcome to all who come into the country with proper motives.

Mlle. Parodi's Fourth Concert.

Such a dense crowd as that assembled last night in Niblo's Saloon we do not wish to encounter again when the thermometer is at 90°. An audience literally packed, with no standing room for the critics, may be a glad sight for the manager—and it is no doubt—but it is sadly trying to those whose pleasures do not end with the last piece of the programme. Still, we must say, we are heartily rejoiced to see the deserved popularity these admirable entertainments have acquired. It argues well for the taste of New-York.

The programme was selected with the usual care displayed by Mr. STRAKOSCH, and contained many pieces performed at the previous concerts,—repeated, of course, in consequence of their excellence. Mlle. PARODI was in excellent voice, and fairly captivated the audience with her admirable style and method. Mlle. STRAKOSCH, who has recently recovered from an attack of indisposition, sang with much mellowness and taste, and all the other artistes contributed in no ordinary degree to the enjoyment of the occasion.

We learn, and, we confess, with some surprise, that these excellent concerts will terminate on Saturday next, when the fifth and final one will come off. Their unequivocal success would seem to justify a longer series. On Friday, Mlle. PARODI will give her grand concert in Brooklyn. Our readers in that city should not neglect the opportunity.

Mlle. Vestvali's Concert.

We have reminded our readers that Mlle. VESTVALI, the beautiful contralto of the Academy of Music, has determined on abandoning her New-York admirers for more swarthy conquests in the City of Mexico. To-night she give a farewell Concert at Niblo's Saloon. Several artists of renown will assist, among others a new tenor, Señor CRESIO, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the eminent American Pianist, Mr. SCHREIBER, the famous cornet player, and a host of others. There will, we trust, be a good and genial audience.

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL appears to-night in her great character of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in the play of that name. We need say no more.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This handsome place of amusement opens to-night with a powerful company and a new play, called the "Game of Love," from the pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. This and the afterpiece introduce many new members of the profession to a New-York audience.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—TOM TAYLOR'S last production—"Still Water Runs Deep"—is to be produced here to-night for the second time in America—BARNUM having got the start of Mr. BURTON on this occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

UTICA, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Board of American Commissioners for Foreign Missions assembled here to-day, with President THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN in the Chair. The attendance was large. In the afternoon, the Treasurer and Prudential Committee presented their reports. The opening sermon was delivered this evening, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of Boston.

The Reported Election of Senator Atchison.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

At Jefferson, in this State, there is a society, composed of young students, who, with a view to perfect themselves in parliamentary usages, have organized a sham Legislature, the proceedings of which are conducted in the style and with quite as much gravity as many real ones. The *Examiner* prints the proceedings of this Legislature, and it was this mock affair that elected ATCHISON, and hoaxed one of the New-York journals.

Pennsylvania Whig State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Whig State Convention assembled this morning. JOHN HENDERSON was elected President. Thirty-three delegates were present. The Convention has adjourned to this afternoon.

Upon reassembling the Convention nominated JOSEPH HENDERSON, *of Washington County, for Canal* Commissioner. On the first ballot HENDERSON received 29 votes, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON 8, R. M. LEMON 4. The whole proceedings were very lame. The resolutions adopted are strongly Anti-Slavery. The whole affair was a complete abortion.

Democratic Judicial Nomination.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

AMASA J. PARKER has been unanimously nominated Judge of the Supreme Court by the Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District.

Serious Railroad Accident.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The mail train which left here yesterday afternoon for the West, was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow, near Cumberland. WM. AHLE, one of the firemen, was instantly killed. JOHN G. MILLER, mail agent; JOHN SHUEY, engineer; QUINTIN RATCLIFFE, conductor, and Mr. FALLS, agent of Adams' Express, were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to New-Cumberland. None of the passengers were injured.

Fatal Accident on the Mad River Railroad.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Sept. 10.

The morning express train from Cincinnati, on the Mad River Railroad, was thrown off the track three miles from Kenton, owing to a plank at a crossing being placed too near the rail. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer, GEO. BRISTOL, and the conductor, WETHERELL, were seriously injured, but all the passengers escaped.

The Southern Mail—Election in Texas, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due, we have New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last.

The advices from Texas confirm the success of EVANS, the American nominee for Congress in the Eastern District. The election of the American candidates for Lieut. Governor and Land Commissioner is also claimed.

A gas explosion at Savannah, on Friday last, seriously injured four persons.

Rhode Island Cattle Exhibition.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Cattle Show commenced here to-day. The number of cattle entered is rather small, the efforts of the Society having been more especially directed to the horse exhibition, which opens to-morrow. The city is rapidly filling up with strangers.

Cricket Match.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Cricket Match between the Harlem and Albany Clubs terminated this afternoon in the success of the Albany Club, by the large majority of 75. The score was as follows: Albany Club's first innings, 68; second innings, 172—Total, 240. Harlem Club's first innings, 64; second innings, 101—Total, 165.

Trade Book Sale at Philadelphia—Agricultural Exhibition, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The city is thronged with people who have come to attend the Agricultural Fair at Powelton.

THOMAS' Trade Book Sale commenced to-day. The attendance is very large, and the bidding brisk.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 10.

The agricultural works of H. A. PITTS, in this city, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000, which is covered by insurance. Twenty-five of the patent grain separators, which lately proved victorious at the Paris Exhibition, were burned.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers in Virginia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Sept. 10.

A meeting of our citizens was held to-day, for the purpose of aiding the Portsmouth and Norfolk sufferers. The Mayor presided. The City Councils have subscribed one thousand dollars.

The Recent Murder at Fletcher, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 11.

FULTON who murdered his neighbor CHASE, last week, in Fletcher, was found yesterday by the officers in pursuit of him, but he committed suicide before they could secure him.

Murder Trial.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

FORBES, the returned Californian, who has been on trial for shooting SHALER, in April last, for seducing his wife, was this morning acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Mechanics for Kansas.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Sept. 10.

A party of fifty first-class mechanics left this city to-day for Kansas. They are engaged to work on Government buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

A pure Native or Know-Nothing Convention has been officially called to assemble in Boston on the 2d of October, to nominate State officers.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 10.

We have later advices from Fort Laramie, which state that the health of the troops was good. The Indians in that locality were quiet.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. M. BERRY, arrived here at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock this morning.

SPIRITUALISM ON A PIC-NIC.

Spirit Speeches—Spirit Dances—Spirit Sandwiches and Good Strong Tea.

Spiritualism went to Flushing yesterday, and enjoyed what they call, in Camp meeting, a refreshing season. It went in three steamboats, or rather it was conveyed in three separate parcels, by one. The first parcel, or that portion of Spiritualism that gets out of bed first in the morning, was taken on board the *Island City* at 8 A. M., and by the aid of a train of cars, deposited within one mile of a certain spirit-haunted woods, in the western part of the good old town of Flushing, on Long Island. The second parcel, with numerous baskets of food, succeeded in getting on board the ten o'clock boat. The third got its clothes on and appeared in full feather just in time for the 2½ P. M. trip. The whole comprised some three hundred persons. There was no extraordinary occurrence on the way to the wood, except that a horse ran away from near Winfield, at sight of the second installment of the company. This was the first unmistakable evidence of the presence of spirits. Ever since Tam O'Shanter's gray mare *Meg* lost her tail by the hand of a witch, all horses have had an excusable horror of the disembodied. They always run fast when they come near, and it was noticed that the horse yesterday kept his tail well down.

For some time after arriving on the ground, appearances were similar to those of ordinary pic-nic parties, but at about 12 o'clock a circle was formed and sundry *severe twitchings of the arms and legs of several mediums* informed us that there was a terrible struggle going on between the affected persons and stray spirits that were endeavoring to obtain control over them. A very powerful spirit wrestled with a young man, who resisted bravely, but after a rough-and-tumble of five minutes the spirit gave him a sudden trip-and-twitch, and down he went. He was vanquished. Considerable money changed hands outside the circle, when the result was announced. Another spirit took a fancy to the left leg of a lad, who appeared to be about 18 years of age. He danced on his remaining leg to the amusement of the undeveloped. But, while he was engaged at his single-toe-jig, there came a second spirit, more vicious than the first, and pulled vigorously at the right side of his mouth, causing him to show his teeth, in a very disagreeable manner. He held out stoutly against both of them, and finally they gave up the fight. The lad straightened his leg, adjusted his mouth, and triumphed. A very feeble attack was now made upon two females, but the hour for dining having arrived, the spirits retired in a most gentlemanly style, and the party dined. Our reporter had secured an introduction to the prettiest lady present, consequently we find nothing in his notes under head of dinner, except—good strong tea—taper fingers—two large cups—pretty song—three sandwiches—fine voice—encore.

After dinner, Mr. SMITH, the gentleman who, when in the razor-strop line, always had one more left of the same sort, got upon a stump and announced in his peculiar way, that he had something of great importance to impart to all present. *Having said this much he awaited* the effect, and then proposed a collection for the benefit of the colored man who had brought water for making the tea, and furnished planks for seats. Mr. SMITH went into the merits of the colored man extensively, repeating them every time he received a sixpence with untiring industry.

Mr. SMITH was followed by Prof. BRITTAN, who in a very pleasing speech, introduced Prof. FOWLER, of Poughkeepsie, as a gentleman who would entertain the audience with a logical disquisition on the great subject in which millions are now interested.

Mr. FOWLER mounted a table, and after stating that if any one expected anything extraordinary from him, he would be disappointed, spoke with much eloquence on the wonderful power of the human mind. He did not attempt an explanation of the alleged discoveries of the spiritualists, but rather left it to be inferred that as they were yet beyond human comprehension, explanation was not yet to be expected. After we could account satisfactorily for dreams—tell how it is that when the mortal part is slumbering, the mind wanders toward and converses with old and far distant friends, and even forms new acquaintances—how it revels in strange pleasures, sees sights never seen before, and enjoys sensations that are new, we might think of arriving at some solution of the mysteries of spiritualism.

He was followed by Mr. BRITTAN, who spoke in the same strain, and was equally well received.

Mr. AMBLER was next introduced, and, professedly, under spiritual influence, recited a poem, the chief merits of which were sound and gesticulation. There were several others who addressed the audience, but the above were the most important.

A large circle was now formed, and all prepared for interesting manifestations. Nearly seventy persons joined the circle, and the developed mediums present were requested to take a position inside. Some eight or ten entered, among them Mr. SMITH, before mentioned as having become notorious in the razor-strop line. Mr. SMITH made a very sensible speech, in which he claimed that as those within the circle were honest, respectable persons, they would not behave in a ridiculous manner, if they could help it. He then behaved very strangely, to say the least. He crooked his shoulders, as if he thought he had a bag of shavings on his back; screwed up his face to the sticking point and in a loud yet familiar voice, declared he had a letter which he wished some one to read for him, as he could not read a word himself. A very mild lady, with some wildness of eye, asked, as she swept the sky with her right hand, if the letter was in an unknown tongue.

Mr. SMITH, still maintaining the bag-of-shavings position, thought that was the most ridiculous question he ever heard. How the deuce could he tell whether it was in an unknown tongue or not, when he could not read any tongue. He held up both hands, as if the letter were there; several persons outside the circle promised to read the document, if he would hand it over, but instead of doing that he pitched into the entire party on account of its ignorance, not excepting even the developed mediums. Spiritualism was literally up a stump. Here was an imaginary letter to be read, and no one equal to the task. Mr. SMITH, strange though it may seem, rejoiced exceedingly. Spiritualism was in a quandary. At length Mr. RANDOLPH came forward, and in a few minutes was sufficiently under the influence to read the troublesome document. Mr. RANDOLPH is, perhaps, the best developed medium in this country. The letter was from a person now in the [illegible] who, when in this life, was very beautiful, but had a very bad heart. He had done about all the evil possible, and died. The letter was a warning to Mr. SMITH not to follow in his footsteps. Mr. RANDOLPH was so much exhausted by his efforts that he was for a considerable time afterwards unable to stand. As soon as he left the circle, [illegible] who had previously been vanquished by a spirit, tried to break down a young tree but, failing in that, he commenced dancing, notwithstanding which it seemed that the reputation of his dancing master was in great peril. Several mediums now went about wildly, uttering short sentences, and throwing their arms about loosely as if they were superannuated pump-handles. How long they would have continued there is no knowing, had not the spirit of Paddy Somebody entered a down-town clerk, who was at a distance, and, in a rich Irish brogue drawn off the spectators. Paddy was as queer a boy in the spirit as he was in the flesh. He gave a very bad report of the whereabouts of the spirit of his priest, illustrated spiritual progression through the spheres by a dark hole with no light in it, which he perforated with a small gimlet, and finally made light of. When Paddy's medium jumped off the table, the spirit of Paddy did not resent the affront, and the assembly moved to where a man without his coat was getting himself in a sweat over the withered arm of a lady; he tried to restore it [illegible] as the other, but did not succeed. It was now nearly time for the late home train; and spiritualism, delighted with the way in which it had spent the day, packed up its tea kettles and dinner dishes, and proceeded homeward. Private circles will be continued as usual in New-York and Brooklyn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and harmless, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious disease but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 133 Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and Druggists generally.

DESHLER'S
FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND OUR INVALID READERS to give "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" a trial [illegible]

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," [illegible]

KNOX, ONE OF THE CLEVEREST ARTISANS [illegible]

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. [illegible]

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, [illegible] TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT [illegible] throughout the United States.

NEW SILKS RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.—BEEKMAN & CO., No. 60 Canal, corner of Mercer-st., [illegible]

'Tis but a moment's work—behold!
The wondrous miracle can unfold;
A head in just five minutes' time,
Changed to deep black from any clime.
SUCH IS THE EFFECT OF CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, made, sold and applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

MERIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN.—[illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safes, [illegible] SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—JUST RECEIVED FROM auction [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, [illegible] ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.—JUST RECEIVED [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.

RICH SILKS AT $1 PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, [illegible]

COLT & WHITTLESEY, NO. 321 BROADWAY, [illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Sold by [illegible], at the Depôt, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable druggists.

[illegible] to the Ladies.—DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES.— The combination of ingredients in Dr. DUPONCO'S Golden Pills are perfectly harmless. They have been used in the private practice of old Dr. Duponco for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their great and never-failing success in almost every case. [illegible] Ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, will find these Pills a successful preventive. [illegible]

DR. J. DUPONCO, Broadway Post-Office, N. Y.

Sold wholesale and retail by [illegible], cor. Broadway and Duane; A. B. & D. SANDS, cor. William and Fulton; [illegible] & BRO., Greenwich-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Greenwich; C. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John, and at retail by all druggists. [illegible], Philadelphia, cor. [illegible] and Market sts.; W. B. [illegible], No. [illegible] South 2d-st., do.; [illegible] & SON, Market and [illegible] sts.; BROWN & BRO., Baltimore; WEEKS & POTTER, No. 154 Washington-st., Boston.

[illegible] Wet Vaults Effectually Remedied in Every Case—Without one single exception, with MOEN'S impermeable "HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS CEMENT," as applied by him to Messrs. D. DEVLIN & Co.'s vaults, corner Broadway and Murray-st., and many others. Testimonials to that effect, of known respectability, can be seen at his office. [illegible] A. E. MOEN, No. 3 Pine-st.

[illegible] Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; [illegible], JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

[illegible] Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. [illegible] Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

[illegible] No Quackery.—CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HEART, and all chronic diseases of both sexes treated the most successfully, upon correct medical principles, and an extensive practical experience of over twelve years, by Dr. A. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible] No. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. [illegible], 1855.

[illegible]

Yours truly, MARCUS COLBURN.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30, 1855.

[illegible]

S. W. [illegible]

[illegible] Breckenridge Coal for Parlor and Bedroom Use.—[illegible]

J. THOMPSON, corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

[illegible] Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans—Will preserve Peaches, Tomatoes, or any other Fruit or Vegetable [illegible] WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Franklin-square, sign of the Mammoth Can.

[illegible] The Western Farm Association—Will hold their regular weekly meeting at their office, junction of Astor-place and 8th-st. (late Opera House), on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Constitutions are now ready and can be obtained at the office.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

WM. JAMES, Jr., Secretary.

[illegible] Use Costar's Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.—Beware of humbugs and peddlers; buy the genuine. None genuine unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. [illegible] South [illegible]-st., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—Disappeared on Saturday morning, 8th inst., a boy of 16, about 5 feet 3 inches high, with dark hair and eyes and sickly dark complexion; weighs about 100 pounds, and has on a dark round-about, gray pants with blue stripe and wide awake hat. [illegible] The above reward will be paid for his arrest [illegible] on application to the Chief of Police, Basement City Hall.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday morning, 10th inst., a GRAY HORSE, [illegible]

JOHN FYFE, No. 65 Wooster-st., N. Y.

GOLD PENCIL LOST.—The pencil was one of [illegible]

LOST.—On the 8th inst., a YELLOW PACKAGE, addressed to JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, containing [illegible] C. H. POUJAUD, [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of said package at our office, No. 36 Beaver-st.

DANIEL CURTIS & CO.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the lowest cash rates. [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable American woman [illegible] understands French fluting [illegible] Can be seen for two days at No. 188 7th-av., near 22d-st., 1st floor. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two cousins, who are highly recommended from their last place; one is a plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker—will take the entire charge in a private family. The other is a competent parlor maid and waiter—will assist in the washing and ironing in the neatest style. They will do the work together at $7 each. Excellent City reference. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery, near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent servants. One as professed meat and pastry cook; understands American, English, and French cooking; is a superior laundress. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; is a neat fine sewer; and no person worthy the confidence of any lady. Can furnish the highest City testimonials. To be seen till engaged, at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 385 6th-av., near 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER—By a smart active young man; understands his business perfectly; no objection to go on the carriage, or to make himself useful; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 7th-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also a nice American girl aged 15, and one 14, want situations of any kind. Apply at No. 194 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement. No objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in the City; understands baking, and can do fine washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen till engaged, at her last place, No. 81 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business; the other, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 125 West 19th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, sisters, one as cook and laundress, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Can be recommended by the family they are now living with over a year. Would engage together or separately. Inquire at No. 195 East 22d-st., one door east of 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has worked at the dressmaking; is willing and obliging; has lived two years in her last place; has the best of testimonials for honesty and capability. Call at No. 75 West 24th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat girl of eighteen, as chambermaid and nurse; is a good washer and ironer, a plain neat sewer, will assist with waiting; wages $6; excellent City reference; also a sister, a girl of fourteen, can mind a baby and sew, will do light waiting; wages $3. Call at No. 289 2d av., near 21st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two professed cooks; have no objection to do the washing and ironing in a small family; can make all kinds of pastry. Best City reference given from their last employers. Apply, for three days, at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter by a very experienced German girl, with good City reference; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as chambermaid, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is willing to wait if desired. Call at No. 214 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 4th floor, back room, No. 9. Best of reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; was three years and three months in her last place. Call at No. 224 East 16th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, fourth floor back, Room No. 12.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Apply at the house of her present employer, Nos. 163 and 165 West 22d-st., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 113 East 29th-st., 1st floor, front room; between 3d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to take care of children. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 59 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Best of references. Apply at No. 123 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer. Call at No. 63 West 11th-st. for two days.

CUTLERS WANTED—Six first rate table cutlers to whom good wages will be given and steady employment. None need apply but those who have served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Call on P. W. GALLAUDET, No. 53 John-st.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—Young Americans men wanted, also coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths, cooks and steward; advances from $50 to $75 to outfit. Apply No. 20 West st., near Pier No. 4 North River.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY—Lately from London, whose means are limited, takes this opportunity of offering her services as companion, or in any capacity in which a lady by birth and education can make herself agreeable to any respectable and agreeable party about going to California. For further particulars address for one week, VOYAGE, *Daily Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

TEACHING.—A recent graduate of Yale College, of high standing in his class, is desirous of giving instruction in Latin or Greek, for an hour or two each day, either in a school or private family. References—President WOOLSEY, Profs. SILLIMAN, THACHER and HADLEY, of Yale College. Address J. T., Box No. 3,361 Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—To assist in the English and mathematical departments of a school for boys. City references preferred. Apply at No. 512 Broadway, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TEACHER.—A young lady wishes a situation, as teacher of French, English, Mathematics or Drawing; best of references given. Address Box No. 215 Post-Office, Newport, Rhode Island.

TRAVELING AGENT WANTED.—A traveling agent to solicit orders in a fancy printing and engraving business. To one of good qualifications a fair salary and liberal commission will be paid, and permanent employment guaranteed. Reference required. Address C. D. E., Times Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale Grocery establishment, a bright smart Boy, 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City or in Brooklyn. Salary moderate. Address, with references, Box No. 660 Post-office (post-paid).

AN AMERICAN WOMAN—Of the highest respectability, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family as seamstress and to assist in light chamberwork, or as housekeeper in a small family. The best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 89 8th-av.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS may be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place; No. 8 Sands st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Wanted immediately, cooks from $7 to $10; nurses, $8; ladies' maids and seamstresses, $10; laundresses, $8 to $10; waiter girls, &c. Also men waiters from $15 to $20. All for superior places now ready at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also a footman.

BOSS WAGON MAKER, CABINET MAKER AND BLACKSMITH—Wanted immediately, to establish each of the above branches of business on the Upper Missouri River. Plenty of business immediately, and high prices for work. Apply at the office of the Union Settlement Company, No. 293 Broadway, room No. 6.

SERVANTS—Families in want of good and well recommended Servants, will find a large number of the first-class at the office, No. 12 6th av., one door from Troy-st. Experienced Cooks, Chambermaids, Laundresses, General Houseworkers. Also young girls from 12 to 16 years old.

COOK WANTED—In a private family; a firstrate cook, washer and ironer. None other need apply. No. 30 [illegible], Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY—Who is thoroughly acquainted with the embroidery, lace and fancy goods business, is desirous of obtaining a situation as sales woman in a respectable store; has no objection to go West. References exchanged. Address, M. W. J., this Office.

MUSIC.—A lady experienced in giving instruction on the piano-forte, would devote two mornings a week in a school, on favorable terms. Apply at No. 223 West 15th-st., between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock. Also, several pupils attended at their residence.

MUSIC—A young lady, a competent teacher, desires a few more pupils for instruction on the piano-forte. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,318, Post-Office, or call at No. 191 West 19th-st.

WANTED—At DUNLOP'S Blacking, Ink, Tin Box, Canister and Druggists' Tinware Manufacturing Emporium, No. 26 Gold-st., box solderers and closers, as well as paccary can makers. C. G. EVERITT, sole proprietor.

TO TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND OTHERS.—A cutter fully competent, is desirous of a situation as a cutter in some establishment in New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or the neighborhood of either city. Application may be made (personally to-day, or) by letter to C. F. H., care of C. S. Palmer, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

APPRENTICE WANTED—To learn dressmaking. Apply at No. 144 East Broadway, New-York.

TO ENGRAVERS.—Wanted an engraver accustomed to engraving in the best style inscriptions, mottoes, initials, &c., on gold and silver work. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

287 BROADWAY, corner Reade, at MORRIS CORNETT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, is very successful in supplying families, boarding-houses, &c., with female servants. Office No. 7 Cornelia-st., near Bleecker.

VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.—The inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c., &c.

N. B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Those [illegible]

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 95 per cent. Alcohol, No. 165 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW NOVELS READY THIS DAY.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE.

By CHARLES READE, author of "Peg Woffington." One volume, small 12mo. Price 75 cents.

ALSO,

CORA AND THE DOCTOR,

A BOOK OF MARK.

One large volume, 12mo. Price $1.

For sale by BUNCE & BROTHER.

HIGGINS & KELLOGG'S DIARIES for 1856 (Published Annually.)

Comprising ELEVEN DIFFERENT SIZES, each in various styles of binding.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 16mo., tuck, gilt edges, per dozen, containing almanac calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account for each month, and annual summary of cash account.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 12mo., tuck, gilt edges, containing almanac, calendar, time table, list of Sundays, population of the United States, population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, present rate of postage, legal interest laws in the different States, distances from New-York to the principal places in the United States, Presidents of the United States, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account for each month, annual summary of cash account, and bills payable and receivable for each month.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 8vo., tuck, gilt edges, containing calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account, annual summary of cash account, bills payable and receivable.

POCKET DIARY, cap, long 8vo., tuck, gilt edges, containing the same as the next preceding.

DAILY JOURNAL, square cap, 4to., half bound, and DAILY JOURNAL, cap folio, half bound, containing calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year, and bills payable and receivable.

COUNTING HOUSE DIARY, long cap, 4to., half bound, containing calendar, time table, and a blank space for every day in the year.

*** On all the above Diaries there are three days to the page.

DAILY JOURNAL, demy 4to., half bound, containing calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year. Two days to a page.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 18mo., tuck, gilt edges.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 12mo., tuck, gilt edges.

POCKET DIARY, cap, 8vo., tuck, gilt edges,—one day to a page—containing almanac, banking table, counting house calendar, and blank page for every day in the year.

Sold by all booksellers and stationers throughout the United States, and to the trade in quantities, by HIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH INST.,

The prettiest of all books,

The Fairy Tale of

CINDERELLA,

forming the first book of Hewet's Series of Illuminated Household Stories for Little Folks, in neat, small quarto, with ten superb Illustrations, designed and engraved by the best artists in the country, in a style superior to any thing of the kind ever published, either in Europe or America, and printed superbly, on very superior paper. Price, in illuminated cover and edges, 25 cents; full bound and gilt edges, 50 cents. The novelty in this series is a colored frontispiece to each volume, in imitation of an oil painting—a new feature in book illustrations in this country. From numerous letters addressed to the publishers by distinguished gentlemen to whom the enterprise has been submitted, he takes pleasure in presenting the following extracts, which will speak for themselves:

"Cinderella is really beautiful in its typography and illustrations, and I am surprised and gratified that the drawings are original, designed and engraved by artists in our own country. WASHINGTON IRVING."

"I have never seen so beautiful an edition of Cinderella, pray send me any other volume which you may publish this year. ROBERT C. WINTHROP." [Boston].

Miss Louisa Pyne (prima donna in English opera) "assures the publisher of her appreciation of the admirable way in which the publication (Cinderella) has been gotten up, both for its utility, and also as a work of art."

"The Illustrations of Cinderella are excellent, and the whole appearance of the little work is so tasteful, that a continuation of the series will be looked for with pleasure. ROBT. W. WEIR," [Government Artist, West Point Military Academy.]

Orders solicited from the Trade, to whom liberal discount will be made.

Copies sent by mail. Postage prepaid on receipt of price. H. W. HEWET, No. 12 Dutch-st.

THE NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

THE HIDDEN PATH.

BY MARION HARLAND

Author of "Alone." One neat 12mo. Price, $1 25.

10,000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD.

THE INDORSEMENT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS:

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

It will every way sustain the praise so worthily won by the author's first effort. It exhibits the same healthful sentiment and beautiful feeling, the same truthful simplicity and yet charming elegance, the same just appreciation of different phases of social and domestic life. The tale is one of American life, and is most aptly and gracefully wrought.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

"The Hidden Path" is a work of originality and genius, full of striking thoughts, beautiful descriptions, and graceful conversation, and just interesting enough as a story to carry the reader through a volume, from the perusal of which one rises better at heart and with a more genial, kindly feeling toward humanity in general.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We take the liberty of confidently commending it to our readers as one of those gentle, earnest books, which will be found acceptable to all pure hearts, and become, we sincerely trust, an especial favorite with the women readers of America.

Twelfth Thousand now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On Wednesday, Sept. 12,

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,

By Rev. GEORGE C. BALDWIN, D.D. 1 volume duodecimo. Cloth, $1.

CONTENTS.

1—EVE: The Tempted and Fallen Woman.
2—SARAH: The Deferential Wife.
3—JOCHEBED: The Mother triumphant in trial.
4—MIRIAM: The First Prophetess.
5—RUTH: The Youthful Widow.
6—ENDOR'S WITCH: The Female Spiritualist.
7—ABIGAIL: The Superior Wife of an Inferior Husband.
8—SHEBA'S QUEEN: The Wise Woman.
9—ESTHER: The Resistless Petitioner.
10—ELIZABETH: The Believing Wife.
11—MARY, THE MOTHER OF JESUS: With a review of the late Papal Dogma concerning her.

The publishers have found it necessary to defer the publication of the above for one week, on account of advance orders for more than the first edition will satisfy.

Also, on Monday, 17th inst.—

ASPIRATION: An Autobiography. By Mrs. MANNERS. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth $1.

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, Publishers, No. 115 Nassau st., New-York.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.,

NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,

Have just opened, for the inspection of their patrons and strangers visiting the City, a full assortment of

RICH DRESS GOODS

Comprising RICH BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, latest importation

RICH PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS, new styles.

RICH FRENCH O[illegible]USSELINE DE LAINES, new designs.

RICH FRENCH MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.

[M]OURNING GOODS.

A SUPERIOR LINE OF

RICH BOMBAZINES, CANTON CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, (all wool.)

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

NEW STYLES.

ASSORTED TINTS—FANCY LAID.

The subscribers, who introduced the above styles into this market, have now on hand a very extensive and varied assortment, and are prepared to furnish the trade on the most favorable terms.

Among their assortment are the following styles of

ENVELOPES,

AND WRITING PAPERS TO MATCH.

Elizabethian laid, Rose tinted.
Elizabethian laid, Chinese buff.
Elizabethian laid, Oriental.
Elizabethian laid, Canary.
Elizabethian laid, Pearl white.

Also, the above embossed in fancy patterns, of new and original designs. CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 25 Beekman-st.

THE CRAYON.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER XXXVII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF AN ARTIST. By JACK TUFFER. Original.

SKETCHES OF INDIA. No. III.—Street Life at Madras—St. Thomas' Mount. Original.

WHY DID THE TAILORS CHOOSE ST. WILLIAM FOR THEIR PATRON?

PATIENCE WRIGHT. From DUNLAP.

REVIEW.—Portrait Sculpture—Story's Statue of Judge Story—Greenough's Franklin—Crawford's Beethoven.

CORRESPONDENCE.—ROME. By WM. PAGE.

POETRY.—Love's Calendar—Midnight. By WM. BELL SCOTT.

SKETCHINGS.—Rachel—French Criticism of Foreign Art—The Dance—Book Notices—Foreign Art Gossip, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.—Tuttle—William Collins' Method of Painting, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—$3 per annum. Single numbers 6 cents. Published every Wednesday. STILLMAN & DURAND, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

IN PRESS.

MODERN PILGRIMS,

Showing the Improvements in Travel, and the Newest Methods of reaching the Celestial City,

BY GEORGE WOOD,

Author of "Peter Schlemihl in America."

In 2 vols., 12mo. Price $1 75.

A trenchant satire upon life, manners and opinions of the day, showing sharp contrasts between old John Bunyan's Pilgrims and those of the present times.

A book that will make a sensation in the religious world, especially among the fashionable Churches of New-York. Will be published in October.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE RACHEL POLKA,

BY C. B. CROMWELL.

With a beautiful six color lithograph, copied from the original photographic portrait, illustrating M'lle Rachel's Biography. Price 50 cents; without lithograph, 25 cents; mailed free of charge. COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Sole agents for Haines' New-York and Brown & Allen's Premium Boston Piano-fortes.

NEW BOOK, BY THE AUTHOR OF "PEG WOFFINGTON." For sale by

JAMES S. DICKERSON, 421 Broadway.

IS READY THIS DAY.

CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE,

A DRAMATIC TALE.

By CHARLES READE. Price 75 cents.

CORA AND THE DOCTOR;

OR,

REVELATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

The trade supplied by W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS BOUGHT—In any quantity, at the old curiosity shop, No. [illegible], where the highest cash price will be given. Also novels, magazines, paintings, autographs, coins, curiosities, or anything appertaining to literature or the fine arts.

JOHN PYNE, Antiquarian, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,

NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk, Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Moirés, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WHOLESALE.

GREENBURY, LAUGHER & CO.,

No. 28 Vesey-st., New-York,

IMPORTERS

and agents for JAMES HOULDSWORTH, & CO., Manufacturers of SILK LAMPAS, BROCATELLES, GUIPURETTES, TAPPISETTES, SATINS, TERRYS, REPS, SILK BORDERINGS FOR CURTAINS, PIANO COVERS, &c.

Patent Machine Embroideries for Curtains and Wall Decorations, on Satin, Damask, Reps, &c., in borders, and all over Diaper figures. Also, for chair and sofa covers, cushions, valiences, &c.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE will open this morning an immense stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

consisting of RICH SILKS,

FRENCH DELAINES AND CASHMERES.

PLAID GOODS of every description.

SHAWLS, SILK VELVETS.

FRENCH MERINOES, CALICOES, &c., &c.

No. 471 Broadway,

(Between Grand and Broome sts.)

SILK UMBRELLAS.—Will be opened THIS MORNING, a case of FRENCH UMBRELLAS, which will be sold at $3 50 each, usual price $4. Also, the SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLA, much below the usual rates. JAMES E. SPRATT, No. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

NEW FALL GOODS!!

UPHOLSTERY,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 243 Broadway,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,

Suitable for

CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,

AND INTERIOR DECORATION,

Which they offer

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Upon the most favorable terms,

To which they invite the attention of the

TRADE AND PUBLIC.

Store closed on Saturdays.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS—1855.

TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.

Late

TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 91 LIBERTY-ST.,

Have now open a very large stock of

SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,

WILL OPEN MONDAY Sept. 10, the Store, No. 628 Broadway,

With a entire new and extensive stock of the choicest FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, REAL LACES, MOURNING GOODS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MITTS.

And every other description of Rich and Fancy Goods to be found at any similar house in the city, and at prices unprecedentedly low.

The inspection of the ladies of New-York, as also of strangers visiting the city, is especially invited to examine the splendid and extensive array of fashionable novelties combined here for their approval and purchase.

SILK ROBES. SILK ROBES.

MERINOES. CASHMERE PLAIDS.

VELVETS. MOIRE ANTIQUES. SATINS.

LADIES CLOTHS. MOUSE DE LAINES.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

Just received a large assortment of the above, all of which will be offered very low.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 66 Canal, cor. Mercer-st.

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS.

Including every variety of desirable

DRYGOODS FOR THE SEASON.

Opening sales will commence Monday, Sept. 10, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS,

INCLUDING EVERY QUALITY

BROCHE SHAWLS,

STELLA SHAWLS,

PLAID SHAWLS, for sale cheap at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS,

A full assortment of Brocades, Plaids, Moire, and all other Fashionable Silks.

ALSO,

Plain and low priced Silks, in great variety, at

LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

MOUS DE LAINES AND DRESS GOODS.

A full assortment of beautiful Paris designs will be opened and ready for sale on and after MONDAY, Sept. 10.

Also, low-priced De Laines and Dress Goods in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SEVERAL CASES OF

RICH DRESS SILKS,

By the yard will be opened this morning

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,

No. 471 Broadway,

Between Grand and Broome sts.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, entirely new, and very cheap, will be offered this morning.

UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,

No. 471 Broadway,

Between Grand and Broome sts.

FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES.

Every quality, color, and price, just received from auction and direct importation, being the largest stock of these goods ever exhibited, and far exceeding our immense display of last season. LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

HEARN BROTHERS, NO. 426 BROADWAY, will open on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., a superb assortment of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

CLOAKS.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 CANAL-ST.,

Calls the attention of merchants purchasing for a fine class of trade, to his imported and manufactured stock of cloaks—the largest and most complete in the City.

BRODIE'S FALL CLOAKS.

GEORGE BRODIE, Nos. 51 Canal and 68 Lispenard sts., has now in store a large assortment of novelties in velvet, cloth and Moire antique cloaks and mantillas, to which he invites the inspection of wholesale cash and short time buyers.

RICH AND FASHIONABLE LACE GOODS.—Ladies would do well to examine (before purchasing) the choice stock of lace goods, consisting of capes, collars and sleeves in sets, head-dresses, berthes, &c., in great variety, at CARTER'S Lace Manufactory, (the only manufactory in the United States,) No. 593 Broadway. Laces made to any pattern; or old laces altered to fashionable styles.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 28 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.) New-York.

Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS and a great variety of Small Wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

5-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS FROM AUCTION.—This beautiful material is manufactured expressly for Fall wear. Price $1 per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRAND AND EXTENSIVE DISPLAY OF PATTERNS.—Of the Fall and Fall and Winter styles, at Mme. DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 375 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns cut to fit the form for 12½ cents.

SILK ROBES IN CARTONS.—5 cases will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Prices moderate.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 20 CASES OF NEW SILKS suitable for the season, beautiful in design and of first-rate quality. Price $1 per yard. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Safe and sure, from poison free,
Is LYON'S POWDER. Instantly
It kills bugs, roaches, ants, or flies,
Those nuisances in families;
And LYON'S PILLS, strewed round at night,
The rats destroy ere morning's light.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No. [illegible] Broadway; and No. [illegible] South [illegible]-st., Philadelphia.

THE MERCANTILE AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. [illegible] William st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. C. WALTON, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS—At great sacrifice, at the BOWERY SAVINGS STORE, No. 124 Bowery.

Fine Flannels, white and colored, plain and twilled.
Elegant German Merinos, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Beautiful French Delaines, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
High lustered black Silks, 4s. to 8s.
Scotch Ginghams, excellent, 1s.
Good Linen Handkerchiefs, 6d.
Very fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 1s.
Gentlemen's bordered Handkerchiefs, per dozen, $1 50, $2 50 and $3.
Lot of Family Linens at 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s.
Embroidered Long Wool Shawls, $5.
Printed French Shawls, $3.
Italian Merino Robes at $3 and $3 50. These goods cost about $4 to import them.
Fine Maine Shirtings, very fine, 6d.
Excellent Sheetings, very fine, 1s.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Retailed at wholesale prices.

Country merchants and peddlers liberally dealt with. One price, and that marked in plain figures.

F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1855 IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.—WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of his first importations of ladies' outer garments, for the approaching season, which, for the convenience of strangers and visitors at present in the City, he has determined on exhibiting on

THURSDAY, 13th INSTANT,

in advance of his regular opening for the City trade. In artistic elegance of design and tasteful combination of material, the present season has never been surpassed, and from the number of exquisite novelties he has much satisfaction in introducing the following styles as predominantly deserving of attention:

THE CORNEILLE,	THE RACHEL,
THE FAVORITA,	THE EUPATORIA,
THE CHAMBORD,	THE CORADORI,

AND THE EUGENIE,

Expressly manufactured for the Empress of the French, the original of which is now displayed in the

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

FURS.

His display of rare and costly furs, of all nations, will also be found, as hitherto, deserving of especial notice, comprising a full collection of the choicest skins in Russian sable, ermine, mink, stone marten, royal minever, &c., &c., together with that perfect combination, elegance, taste and comfort.

The TYROLESE WRAPPER, of which he is the sole agent for the United States. Ladies will be much gratified by calling on MONDAY at the United States Cloak, Mantilla and Fur store, Nos. 46 and 47 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Proprietor.

MILLINERY.

THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF

PARIS FEATHERS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

RIBBONS,

AND

STRAW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE,

Together with a general stock of Millinery goods, may be found at exceedingly low prices for cash, at

Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William-st.

HOMER & KETCHUM.

NOTICE TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND LADIES GENERALLY.—The Ribbon and Trimming Store of M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 20 Bowery, corner of Hester-st., will be closed on every Saturday till evening, also on Thursday and Friday next, the 13th and 14th September, being our New Year.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in suites, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No. 79 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING—No. 394 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York. Single gentlemen desiring board, will find this a comfortable and convenient situation. The rooms are large, airy, and well furnished. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with apartments, furnished or unfurnished, and board. Apply at No. [illegible]-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can be accommodated with a room and board at No. 169 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

BOARDING—May be had in a private family for a lady and gentleman or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 15 Warren-place (Charles-st.)

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor; also, single rooms for gentlemen; can be obtained at No. 283 5th-av., corner of 33d st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A young lady wishes to obtain board in a pleasant family, where instruction in vocal music and on the piano would be received as an equivalent. Piano furnished if desirable. Address M., Box No. 24 General Post Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—May be had with a private family, who have three rooms unoccupied, two of them furnished. Two spacious rooms, with large closets, in a three-story brick building, lighted with gas, having bathing-room, &c., comfortably situated, near the City Hall. Persons fond of music would be preferred. A gentleman and lady, without children, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated. Address, with real name, MUSIC, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, desiring a neat and comfortable home, with full board for the lady only, in a desirable location, of easy access by Wall and South ferries; will find every requisite on application at No. 8 Garden-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Unfurnished rooms on 1st and 2d floors, for two gentlemen and their wives; also, furnished single rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board, in a small family, at No. 73 Willoughby-st. Location pleasant, and terms reasonable.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas and is desirably situated. Terms $4 to $5 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, Times Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at No. 56 State-st., convenient to the South and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

PERMANENT BOARD UP TOWN.—Full or partial can be had for a family of four or five persons, or two gentlemen and their wives. There will be no other boarders. House well furnished, with every convenience. Apply at No. 210 West 31st st. for one week.

ABINGDON-SQUARE.—A few gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated in a house with modern improvements, very pleasantly located, in view of the Hudson River. Cars and three lines of stages pass the door for all parts of the city. Apply at No. 565 Hudson-st., Abingdon-square, west side, N. E. cor. of Bank.

ACCOMMODATIONS.—Not mere style and high prices, but a convenient room or rooms, gas, &c., with good board, in an agreeable private family west of Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th sts., or in Brooklyn, near the ferries, wanted for a gentleman, lady and child, on reasonable terms. Address Box 3,375 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Two large rooms, neatly furnished, and with every convenience, closets, gas, grates, &c., to let, with partial board, in a private family living in good style, in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and three of South Ferries. To those desiring a permanent home, and can give good references, the terms will be very moderate. Address, with real name, M. C. L., Times office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—At No. 241 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. House new and pleasantly situated. Fifteen minutes' walk to ferries.

NO. 68 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH AVENUE—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements.

AGENCY FOR BOARD AND BOARDERS, No. 4 Astor-place.—Individuals and families wishing accommodations in this City or Brooklyn, may find on our register locations to suit, rooms to suit, and board to suit. Information and directions gratis. Persons keeping boarders may fill up vacancies by applying here.

DEMAREST & BASSET.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	[illegible]
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	[illegible]
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	[illegible]
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	[illegible]
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$[illegible] to $[illegible]
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	[illegible] to [illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	[illegible] to [illegible]
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	[illegible] to [illegible]
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. has been declared by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO. (a [illegible] Association,) payable on and after [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAREWELL CONCERT OF MLLE. FELICITA VESTVALI.—Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI has the honor to announce her GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, which will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at Niblo's Garden, on which occasion she will be assisted by the WILLIAM HARRIS, the eminent pianist, who comes expressly for this occasion from Boston to New-York.

LOUIS SCHREIBER, the great German cornet-a-piston player.

Signor GENESIO, the celebrated tenor, from the Italian Opera of Paris—his first appearance in the United States.

Signor BERNARDI, the renowned baritone.

Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the distinguished English baritone.

Mr. H. GARDINER, the well-known English tenor.

WM. DRESSLER, Pianist and Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Grand Aria, "Trovatore," Verdi .... Sig. Bernardi.
2. Grand Fantasia, "Huguenots," Meyerbeer, for cornet-a-piston, composed and executed by .... L. Schreiber.
3. Rondo, "Cenerentola," Rossini .... Mlle. VESTVALI.
4. La Donna è Mobile, "Rigoletto," Verdi .... Genesio.
5. The Rival Duet, "Semiramide," .... Mlle. VESTVALI and Sig. Bernardi.
6. (a) Toujours Waltz, (b) Silver Spring, impromptu, Wm. Mason .... Wm. Mason.

PART II.

1. Grand Scena, "Saga, [illegible] Angry Shade," Benedict .... A. Irving.
2. Recitation and Aria, "Ah! if thou Slumberest, Awake!" "Rosamond," Vance .... Mlle. VESTVALI.
3. Aria, "Dear Maid, while thou art sleeping," Balfe .... Mr. H. Gardiner.
4. Duet, "Tancredi," Rossini .... Mlle. VESTVALI and Sig. Genesio.
5. Grand Caprice, "Heroique," Kreisler .... Mr. W. Mason.
6. "Wanderer's Lament," Song, with cornet-a-piston obligato, for the first time in this country, Proch .... Mlle. VESTVALI and Herr L. Schreiber.

Admission to all parts of the Saloon, $1.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. HALL & SON, Mr. DANSKI, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and at Mr. DRESSLER'S Music Store.

NOTICE.—The grand piano-forte used on this occasion is from the manufactory of Hallett, Davis & Co., Boston, and has been kindly furnished by J. T. Gordon, of No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855. Pyne and Harrison Opera Company in Donizetti's Comic Opera in 2 Acts,

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Marie, the Vivandiere .... Miss Louisa Pyne.
Tonio .... Mr. W. Harrison.
Sulpice .... Mr. Horncastle | Hortensius .... Miss Pyne.
Hortense .... Mr. Swan.

Tickets .... Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar.

Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., for the securing Private Boxes and Orchestra seats.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS EVENING, and in future, the Doors will open at 6½ o'clock. The Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY—Bohemian Girl.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, last time here of a new and original Comedy, in three acts, called

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Burton; Captain Hawksley, of the Pennsylvania Navigation Company, Mr. G. Jordan; Mr. Potter, Mr. Bradley; Gimlet, a detective, Mr. Lawson; Mrs. Hector Sternhold, Mrs. Hughes; Mrs. Mildmay, Miss Raymond.

After which, the two act Drama of the

LITTLE DEVIL.

Carle, Miss Reignolds; Ferdinand, Mr. Lingard; Franz Antonio, Mr. Burke; Isabel, Mrs. Carpenter.

A new piece TO-MORROW NIGHT, with a Comedy.

On FRIDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mlle. TERESA PARODI will give her last

GRAND CONCERT

On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, 1855.

Director .... MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Mlle. PARODI'S Concert in Brooklyn will take place on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at the Athenæum.

Tickets of admission $1. To be had at the usual places.

BROADWAY THEATER, E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, Sept. 11, will be presented the Grand Fairy Pantomime, entitled the

MAGIC PILLS.

Dandy Grimaldo .... Gabriel Ravel
The Frog .... Philippe Blackwood

After which a series of Exercises on the

TIGHT ROPE.

To conclude with the comic sketch called

LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1855, will be presented a new five act Comedy, called

THE GAME OF LOVE.

Paul Weldon .... Mr. Lester (Alice Dove-wax .... Mrs. Hoey.
Ted Murphy .... Mr. Brougham (Phoebe Tangle .... Mrs. Vernon.

To conclude with (first time here) the Farce of

MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND REOPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new and original comedy called STILL WATERS RUN DEEP; after which, THE TIMID LOVER. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, as performed in the evening. The living Ourang-Outan, Happy Family, living Serpents, &c., may be seen, as usual, without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WHO WANTS A THOUSAND DOLLARS?—TWO HUNDRED PREMIUMS are offered for the Daguerreotypes of the HANDSOMEST WOMEN IN AMERICA—the portraits of the ten most beautiful to be painted at an expense of $10,000, for "The World's Book of Beauty." The most splendid face of American women gets a thousand dollars! See BARNUM'S "Gallery of Beauty." Circulars at the Museum.

ODEON, WILLIAMSBURGH.—POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 12 and 13. The original, well-known, and only

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Now in existence, organized in 1842, comprising E. B. PEIRCE, J. W. RAYNOR, N. W. GOULD, J. B. DONNIKER, LEWIS MAIRS, T. CHRISTIAN, B. MALLORY, J. H. VAAS, and G. MURPHY, respectfully announce TWO CONCERTS as above. Particulars in programmes. Tickets 25 cents.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—The above Company have no connection whatever with E. P. CHRISTY. They perform in Troy on FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

363 FEET HIGH.

CIRCUMFERENCE 100 FEET, DIAMETER 31 FEET.

THE EXHIBITION of this Monarch of the Forest will close on the 1st of October next.

The paintings, statuary, &c., are still on exhibition.

Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, and every evening this week. The accomplished violinist, Mr. F. BUCKLEY, will perform the great "Witches' Dance," (Paganini.) The Burlesque on Jullien's Orchestra, on which occasion the new Prima Donna will sing—"Fanny, I adore thee."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, a new Burlesque on the "Child of the Regiment."

THE LAST TWO WEEKS.—At the Chinese Rooms, Broadway, J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Grand engagement—in addition to the usual bombardment, the whole of the fleet will aid in the attack and Sebastopol falls to-night. Admittance 25 cents. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, OCTOBER 1855.—The Managers hereby give notice that they are now prepared to receive machinery and articles from a distance. The general business days are from THURSDAY, Sept. 27, until TUESDAY, Oct. 2. Mr. B. LEONARD, the agent of the Institute, will be at the Crystal Palace, daily, from 3 until 7 o'clock. Applications for space can be made at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, or at the Crystal Palace.

By order of the Managers.

EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BROOKS vs. BISHOP HUGHES.—TWELFTH WARD—SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Citizens of the XIIth Ward favorable to the nomination of ERASTUS BROOKS to the State Senate are requested to meet at Harlem Hall, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

CITIZENS OF TWELFTH WARD.

AGRICULTURAL.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—Just received by steamer, in fine condition, from the leading Bulb Nursery in Holland, a complete assortment of the finest variety of single and double hyacinths, suitable both for pots and glasses; tulips of all sorts, crocus, gladiolus, irises, iris, ixias, leucojums, oxalis, ranunculus, snowdrops, jonquilles, single, double and polyanthus narcissus; lilies of sorts, arums, &c., &c., in lots to suit, and at reasonable prices. Hyacinth glasses of sorts, and crocus pots of various fancy patterns. J. M. THORBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c., No. 15 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I AM NO IMPUDENT QUACK, OR VULGAR PRETENDER TO SCIENCE.—I know nothing about science; but I do know from ocular proof, and so do hundreds of others, that my ONGUENT will "force" the whiskers or mustaches, or hair to grow, as if by magic, in six weeks even, if there has been no beard before, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 486 Broadway; STEERS, No. 46 South 8th-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 67 State st., Albany.

FARMERS' MILK AND PRODUCE AGENCY.—We are receiving, daily, large lots of peaches direct from the farmers, to which we invite the attention of families. We intend to keep on hand full supplies of vegetables, and the various articles of country produce, to be delivered free. Also, families supplied at their residences with the very best quality of pure country milk. BRIGGS & CHRISTOPHER, Farmers' Milk and Produce Agency, No. 222 6th-av., near 20th-st.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURNS, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c., CURED by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

CHARLES STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers and dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid and pine oil, which will be furnished in barrels and half barrels of the best quality and lowest prices.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place. [illegible] will open the [illegible] year on Monday, Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The three departments, the Junior, Upper English and Classical, offer the means of a thorough preparation for College, or the counting-room, from the age of seven years. [illegible] GEORGE S. PARKER, Principal.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—No. [illegible] West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes were resumed in this Institution on Monday, the 3d of September. Students will be received on their applying. Terms, for Pupils over 9 years of age, $12 50 per quarter; those under that age, $7 50.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 116 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYREEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. [illegible] Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

SCHOOL NOTICE, SEVENTH WARD.—The new [illegible] of the Fifth Ward [illegible] improvements in Ward School House No. 2 are about completed and will be opened for the reception of scholars and organization of classes on MONDAY next, the 10th inst., when the regular sessions will commence and continue as formerly. Parents and guardians of children who have not heretofore been connected with said school are requested to have their names registered this week, as the Principals of the several departments will be in attendance every morning in class rooms, from 9 to 11 o'clock. Citizens of the Ward and City generally, taking an interest in the cause of popular education are cordially invited to visit the school on and after Monday next to witness the improvements made and enhanced facilities for general instruction and comfort to all concerned.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are located to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES:

Rev. W. H. Lewis, D. D.	Prof. C. D. Bryson.
Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D.	Prof. A. Crittenden.
Rev. S. W. Bethune, D. D.	Hon. Conklin Brush.
Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D.	Ira Smith, Esq.
Rev. Daniel Marsh.	Dan Marvin, Esq.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—Mons. C. A. BOY, Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that he has removed to No. 10 Stuyvesant st., where he can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M.
References.—MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 88 Broadway; THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., No. 93 Broadway; RAWLINS LOWNDES, Esq., No. 34 12th-st.; JOSEPH DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 154 Franklin st.; JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Esq., New-York Hotel; DANIEL PARISH, Esq., corner of 18th st. and 5th-av.; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., No. 112 Nassau-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 11 West 15th st., corner 5th-av., now in its 20th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
WILLIAM FORREST, G. P. QUACKENBOS, Principals.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 35 East 15th-st., below 5th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 18. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

MRS. WHEATON.—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

PROFESSOR DRISLER.—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 22d-st., a few pupils in preparation for the Freshman Class of Columbia College. The Mathematical and English studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq. The first term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 209 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. 250 Henry-st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 102 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 10.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 1 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars or information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.
JOHN GRANT, S. A. SMITH, Principals.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

FRENCH CLASSES.—French language taught by a Parisian lady. Children's classes every day at 4 P. M. Terms $3 a quarter. Ladies' classes will open on the 11th of September. Private lessons given. Apply at No. 200 31st-st.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

A BEAUTIFUL ART.—The new system of Drawing and Monochromatic Painting from Nature, taught by its author, S. WOOD Jr., No. 321 6th-av., is considered a very delightful accomplishment. Words cannot describe its beautiful effect. Specimens may be seen.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 309 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

G. R. HARISON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 183 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

MME. HIX—No. 101 St. Mark's-place, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1855.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young Ladies, No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Formerly of No. 748 Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 257 4th-av., one door above 19th-st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No 81 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $100 per year. Number limited to 25.

MRS DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 58 East 22d-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 22d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 223 West 20th-st., conducted by the Misses ROGERS, is now open. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION—For the education of boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 340 6th-av.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 168 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES L. M. AND M. E. GREEN will reopen their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—At No. 75 Henry st., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on the 10th instant. SOLOMON JENNER, Principal.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—BENJ. H. COE and F. P. SHELL are now ready to receive pupils, at room No. 1 New-York University.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 19th-st., near Stuyvesant square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 13th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES STONE will reopen their school on Monday, Sept. 10, at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers st. Reopens Sept. 3. M. C. TRACY.

MR. MARCELLUS' SCHOOL—For 20 boys, No. 600 Broadway; will reopen Sept. 10.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day school on Sept. 19, at No. 41 9th-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES F. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND MECHANICAL LAMPS.—The subscriber has just returned from Paris, where he made the most complete selection of rich chiseled chandeliers, brackets, statues and clocks, which he offers at the lowest remunerative prices. All articles warranted. Liberal discount to the trade.
M. DARDONVILLE, No. 443 Broadway.

FIRM AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, meats to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 225 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories, with high basement and counter cellar, and brown stone basement, and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BRODELL, on the premises, or No. 286 West 28th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN CHEAP.—The two-story basement and attic brick cottage house, with extension, situate No. 220 Bridge st., Brooklyn, (near the City Hall,) is built in the best manner and in excellent order throughout; will be sold on easy terms, and possession given immediately, as the owner is removing from the city. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—A neat three story house, two years old, containing ten rooms, bathroom and kitchen, fifteen closets and pantries, water and gas, chandeliers, &c. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent, $400. Inquire at No. 20 Bergen-st., Jersey City. If sold, $2 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses, on 10th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 188 10th st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—That valuable four-story brick house and lot No. 59 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold or rented, with the furniture. The house is complete in every respect, and amply furnished throughout. Apply to GEO. F. FITCH, No. 28 Exchange place.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Southeast corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, brown stone front, four stories with all the modern improvements. House 24x120, lot 120 feet deep.
E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 3 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A 3-story brick house at No. 296 East Broadway. Furniture for sale if wanted. If let the rent taken in board if required.

FIVE NEW BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE.—On the north side of 125th st., Harlem, between the 6th and 7th avs. They are 20 feet front by 42 deep—lots 100. Are built and finished throughout in the best manner, with modern improvements. Court yards 15 feet deep in front, and a vacant lot adjoining each house for pleasure grounds. The whole will be sold at moderate prices, and on very favorable terms. Apply to WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 66 William st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated 1½ miles south of Poughkeepsie, near the Hudson River, and 2½ hours' ride from this City by railroad. The situation is high, and the view therefrom very beautiful, commanding an extent of country of upwards of 50 miles. The house is large, built in the best manner by days' work, constructed of brick with hollow walls, and conveniently arranged with all the modern improvements of furnace, water, gas pipes, &c. The grounds are elegantly laid out with roads and walks, which are thoroughly stoned and graveled, and ornamented with a great variety of evergreen and other forest trees. There is a fishpond supplied with a never failing brook of pure water. Fruit, pears, peaches, quinces, apricots, plums, cherries, Isabella and Catawba grapes in great abundance; also, a full supply of the small fruits, and a large apple orchard just commenced bearing. All have been selected with great care. There is, likewise, a green house and vinery, filled with a choice assortment of grapes and nectarines, now in fine condition. The out buildings are spacious and well arranged. Possession can be had immediately. The household furniture, together with horses, carriages, stock, and all the fixtures will be disposed of with the place if desired. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., or on the premises, or of CHARLES A. MACY, corner 14th st. and 8th av.

TWO DESIRABLE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly located and within three minutes walk of the railroad depot. They are three rooms deep, and built in the most substantial manner. Contain twelve rooms each, and are replete with all the modern improvements. Furnished with ranges, gas, water, (hot and cold,) bath rooms, &c. Price $5,500 each. If desired, a large part can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply, in Newark, to M. R. DENNIS, No. 249 Broad-st.; or to A. L. DENNIS & CO., No. 25 Park-row, N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—HOPEWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S COAL LAND.—4,000 acres of the above valuable Semi Anthracite Coal and Iron Lands, known as the "Broad Top Mountain," in the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, all of which is underlaid by the various veins of Coal that are found in the mountain. For the character and quality of this Coal we refer to the Geological Report and the accompanying letters in our possession. The "Broad Top Coal Field" is represented as one of the most valuable mineral regions in the State of Pennsylvania, for, independent of the advantage it possesses in the immense deposits of Iron Ore of every quality, which abound in this region, (as will be seen by the Report of the State Geologist, Henry D. Rogers made in 1838, as well as the Reports of other Geologists made since,) furnaces are already erected there for making Iron, and it is confidently to be said—the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad being now completed—it must become one of the most extensive Iron-making regions in the State. Lime-stone is to be found, of the very best quality, along the line of the road, and within three miles of the Coal and Ore. For terms and view of Charter, Maps, Reports, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.
Land Warrants loaned at Western rates of interest, viz. 40 per cent.
Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.
ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers and Land Agents.
FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855.
Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

INDIANA LANDS FOR SALE.—10,000 acres of choice lands (timber, prairie and brush) located in Jasper County, near the New-Albany and Salem Railroad, for sale in one parcel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat, about 150 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 39 miles from Brooklyn, near Babylon, L. I.; a very healthy location—having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two-story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x30 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, carriage, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to M. Snowden, No. 128 Fulton-st.; Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 122 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office.
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE.—An elegantly located place of 85 acres of excellent land, situated 3½ miles from the depot at Madison, and 1 mile from Morristown, N. J. On the place is a first rate house with 10 rooms, barn, carriage-house, granary, ice-house, bath-house, and every convenience for a genteel family. There is also on the place a fine peach orchard in full bearing, of 800 trees of the best varieties; also, 30 grape vines, with an abundance of apple and other fruit trees, comprising plum, apple, cherry, and other kinds. The above will be sold in whole or in part, and would be a first rate investment for a capitalist, as the Morris and Essex Railroad runs directly through the property, making the location very desirable for residences for gentlemen doing business in the City. Good City property taken in exchange. Applications may be made to JOHN M. ENGLAND, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—Half mile from the depot, of 75 acres, admirably calculated for a market gardener or for the cultivation of fruit. The buildings are new and in good order. Apply to
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., basement.
N. B.—Half the purchase money can remain on the property at 6 per cent.

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm pleasantly situated, for sale at a fair price. House and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, well located, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, would be received in part payment. Address A. K. N., at this office.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO YONKERS?—Gentlemen wishing to reside within an hour's ride of the City of New-York in the healthiest and most beautiful place in the Union, on the Hudson, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, who will furnish them at once with convenient dwellings at reasonable prices, to let or sell, purchase prices being from $1,700 to $20,000 and all intermediate prices. Also, building plots from half an acre to five acres. Cars leave Chambers-st. about every hour. Come in the morning trains, when you can have a carriage free of expense. J. C. WICKES, Real Estate Agent, Yonkers, corner Nepperhan and Depot sts., near the Railroad Station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For part cash, in Brooklyn—Bargains—Possession immediately.—First class 3 story brick dwelling, No. 5 Hoyt-st., near City Hall, well built, $7,000; No. 66 Lafayette-av., cor. Portland, high ground, first class location, near Washington-park, only $5,300. A. MAINETAUX, No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—One of the best established and paying omnibus or stage lines in the City, with about 60 horses, 20 stages, sleighs, &c., and all necessary equipments, in complete order. Profits on this line from $35 to $40 per day, showing a good opportunity for an individual or company acquainted with the business for a profitable investment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LEASE FOR SALE.—Eight and a half years' lease of the three-story brick building No. 37 Thomas-st., an excellent stand for a carpenter or cooper; two shops, [illegible] well lighted and ventilated; the upper part for any mechanics that do light work. The lease will be sold at a low figure. Apply on the premises.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of matched Morgan horses, 7 years old, black, with long tails, sound and kind, very handsome; one of the best pair of family horses to be had; will be sold much below their value, as the owner has no further use for them. Can be seen at the stables of TUCKER & MOTT, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., New-York. Also, a Rockaway carriage, suitable for four persons, with a set of double harness, nearly new.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With government brand just weighed, upon each bag, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The convenient and desirable three-story house No. 166 Waverley-place, near the 6th-av. The premises are in good order, having recently been painted; it is having range, bath, water closets, gas, &c., &c. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 166 Waverley place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story, brown stone front house, No. 3 Hoorman place, 32d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., with under cellar, Croton, and gas throughout; high stoop; terms easy; possession given Oct. 1. Inquire of A. CLOSE, No. 221 Greenwich-av., or E. B. HINES, No. 301 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—An English basement house, No. 169 West 28th st., with modern improvements. Possession immediately. Also, several other good houses to let, in good neighborhoods. Houses for sale and exchange. Apply to S. W. CRONK, No. 1116 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn, brick, three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar; bath with hot and cold water, marble mantels, gas and gas-fixtures, range, &c. House in perfect order. Rent $500. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The large brick building, [illegible] on the northwest corner of 13th-av. and [illegible] formerly occupied by H. B. Dunham & Co., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The brick three story dwelling house No. 132 Charles-st., between Hudson and Greenwich, sts., in a quiet respectable neighborhood. Rent low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 64 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neatly furnished 3-story house, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries. The furniture (nearly new) will be sold if preferred. Address H. I. T., Times Office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICE TO LET—With steam power, corner Howard and Centre sts. Inquire of H. C. PARKHURST, on the premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 47th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautiful cottage house up town, near 8th-av., in a good neighborhood. House two stories and basement, painted walls, stoop in front and rear, fluted pillars in front, a large grapevine in the yard. Rent $300. Possession immediately. Apply to SMITH & WADELL, No. 444 6th-av.

STORE TO LET.—The five-story brown stone store No. 167 Canal st., upper part and basement, together or separate, nearly 100 feet deep, fronting two streets; also, house No. 112 Hudson-st., near North Moore st. Rent low. Apply at No. 167 Canal-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

SECOND-STORY STORE and large basement, on Broadway, to let. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

PEW IN TRINITY CHAPEL TO LET—25th-st. Apply at No. 220 Pearl st.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED

SMALL FARM WANTED—Of 20 to 30 acres of land with good buildings, within 30 miles of the City, convenient to some Railroad. Address F. J. S., at this office, stating location, with full description, price and terms.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS
for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.—From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

MACHINERY.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s make at the manufactory price. For sale by
A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:
Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or House's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewoantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE AND OTHER AGENCIES.—The undersigned, having been connected for the last eight years with some of the first New-York City houses and vicinity, is about going West, to do business in Iowa. He is desirous of taking the agency for goods in his line, viz.: the hardware business, or for any other respectable and useful article. He is prepared to give the best references as to means, character and business capacity. Address W. WESTPHAL, No. 346 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.
REFERENCES—Messrs. WILLETS & Co., New-York; WM. OOTHOUT & BRO., New-York.

CHANCE TO INVEST.—A person with some capital at command can learn of a very desirable chance to invest, with a house well established in the East and West India goods. Business very profitable. Answers strictly confidential. No notice will be taken if not in real name. Address Box No. 2,489 Post-Office.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A business man with the above in cash and is not afraid of his own shadow, can hear of an opportunity where there can be at least $20,000 realized in a short time by calling on R. VAN VEIGHTEN, No. 13 Wall-st., 2d floor.

$7,000—$5,000, $3,000, $2,500, and two sums of $1,500, to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved City property. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

LUMBER YARD.—For sale the stock, fixtures and good will of an old established lumber yard, now doing a large and profitable business. The location is first rate. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 34½ Pine-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D., at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the crease, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any location now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading sawed to order.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
E. H. PERRIN, Agent.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS.—Prompt attention will be given to orders, left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, I. B. PLATT, No. 10 Murray-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS' Steam Factory, No. 250 West 26th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $2 25; oak, $2 50; [illegible] per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 55 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

DOCUMENT No. 25.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—SEPT. 6, 1855.—The following report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, upon the application of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.
C. T. McCLENACHAN, Clerk.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the application of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, for permission to lay their gas pipes in the streets of the City, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have deemed the question presented by the applicants' memorial one of much consequence to the City; that they have given the subject the most careful and impartial consideration. They have called before them the parties in interest, and have heard arguments both in favor of, and in opposition to, the measure proposed, and present the following as their conclusions.

The applicants put their claims to the privilege asked, principally upon the ground that the establishment of a new gaslight company will create competition in that business, favorable for the reduction of the cost of gas to the consumers.

The principle of beneficial competition, as applied to trade and production in general, is a sound one. Its benefits should be secured wherever its application is practicable. The important question in the present case is, whether it may advantageously be employed in reference to the production or gas manufacture in this City.

The Manhattan and New-York Gaslight Companies have already sufficient appliances to provide all the gas required for consumption within the districts respectively occupied by them. To add to the capital invested in gas manufacture within these districts, would necessarily increase to the producer, and consequently to the consumer, the cost of gas, for the reason, that when a certain amount of capital is amply sufficient to accomplish a particular end, the doubling of the capital to attain the same end, is a waste of means. The burden of paying interest and profit on the excess of invested capital must, in the end, be borne by the consumers of gas.

The amount expended, up to the present time, by the two existing Companies, in providing the machinery and appliances for the production and distribution of gas, is upwards of four millions of dollars, a like sum would be required to place a competing company on an equal footing with them. As the expenditure already made is sufficient to satisfy the demand for gas for the present, and for a long time to come, the investing of four millions of dollars more in the business will subject the consumers to the payment of four hundred thousand dollars per annum, or ten per cent. on the capital invested, this being the per centage of return always expected both in England and America for capital invested in gas production; owing to the rapid deterioration of the property employed in the business. To this yearly expenditure must be added a large per centage, covering an increase on the cost of operating the competing establishments.

The result of this view of the question is, that the creation of a new Gas Company would tend to increase the actual cost of gas to the producers within the districts above referred to, which would ultimately have to be borne by the consumers.

The establishment of a new Company would render it necessary to open the streets for the purpose of laying their mains and service pipes, and would occasion a very great interference with the use of the streets, during the progress of the work. The injury to the pavement of Broadway and the other streets which have been permanently paved, would be very great. This is a serious objection to granting the privilege asked. It is proper to enumerate among the incidental disadvantages of allowing Companies to lay their mains side by side in the same streets, the necessity of frequently opening the streets to make repairs, and to connect and disconnect service pipes, and the consequent interruption to business; impaired durability of pavements from frequent disturbances of the bed of the street; difficulty of discovering leaks in the gas pipes, often occasioning the mains of both Companies to be uncovered in order to discover which is one; differences between the Companies themselves arising from accidentally or intentionally tapping each others mains, and connecting their service pipes with them; increased leakage of gas from double sets of mains, aggravated by frequent necessity of disturbing the earth in the vicinity of the pipes; impregnating the earth and vitiating the purity of the water in water pipes; working its way into vaults and cellars, and into open air, rendering it impure, and some times occasioning explosions when it has accumulated to an undue extent.

These evils have led to the adoption by the Parliament of Great Britain, of the policy of authorizing but a single Company in a given district, and when two or more Companies exist side by side, of effecting their consolidation and the removal of one set of mains from the street.

It is proper and highly necessary that the Gaslight Companies should be subjected to control by the municipal authorities, so far as the exercise of their privileges may affect the public convenience, and it is, perhaps, desirable that further legislative provisions should be adopted to secure to the public the fullest enjoyment of the advantages intended to be secured by their institution; but your Committee are fully satisfied that no public advantage would result from the creation of a new Company within any of the districts at present occupied.

No confidence can be placed in the expectation that, should a new Company be established, a fair competition will prevail between that and the old Companies. Such a state of things may exist for a short time, but the manifest interest of both Companies would soon lead them to combine against their customers, who would be compelled not only to pay rates covering the enhanced cost of production, but to indemnify both Companies for their losses during the period of their active competition.

The price of gas furnished by the old companies is to be reduced, during the coming year, to two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet. No evidence was furnished to the Committee to show that a further reduction is practicable. On the contrary it appears by a statement furnished to the Committee, that two dollars and fifty cents per one thousand feet, is as low a price, relatively to the cost of coal, as that charged by any other company in the United States.

It is quite clear that establishing a new company would have the effect of checking further reduction for many years to come. On the other hand, since the year 1830 the existing companies have steadily reduced their price of gas, keeping pace with the improvements in the method of its production, and the increased economy of their facilities. During this period the price of gas has been reduced from seven dollars to the present price, and is soon to undergo the further reduction above referred to. It is impossible, under the circumstances, for your Committee to say that the present system is not favorable for the reduction of the cost of gas to the lowest practicable point.

There are various reasons which, in the judgment of your Committee, ought to deter the Common Council from conferring on the applicants the privilege they demand. The Charter granted by the Legislature to the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, contains provisions utterly inconsistent with the public interests.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1846, provides that all corporations, created by the Legislature, shall be established under general laws when it is possible to attain the ends of the incorporation by such general laws.

In pursuance of this provision of the Constitution a law for the incorporation of Gas Companies was adopted in the year 1848, containing judicious guards and restraints, and preventing the creation of monopolies as a reward for political favorites. The design of the Constitution was subverted by the passage, by the Legislature, of the special act incorporating the Metropolitan Company; privileges have been conferred upon that Company evidently designed to confer upon them a legal monopoly, and to remove them beyond the power of the municipal authorities.

Their Charter provides that the consent of the two Boards of the Common Council, shall entitle them to enjoy an exclusive privilege for the time fixed in the original resolution granting such consent, and that such privilege shall be irrevocable during the term for which it is granted.

These privileges may be granted by the two Boards, without the approbation of the Mayor. The Mayor, the head of the City Corporation, is divested of his power as a member of the Corporation.

The privilege as an exclusive one, revokes the privileges enjoyed by the existing companies, and compels them either to abandon their business or to purchase the privilege conferred on the new company. As an irrevocable privilege, it places the new company beyond the power of the municipal authorities, enabling them to charge such prices as they may deem proper, and in this respect they are beyond the control of either the Common Council or the Legislature.

They possess the right of selling or mortgaging their property, franchises and privileges; and may exercise all their rights as a Corporation before one dollar has been advanced toward the capital of the Company. Thus an irresponsible Company, without a dollar of property to respond for any abuse of their privilege, may obtain, by the action of the Common Council, rights of immense pecuniary value; and, without any fear of forfeiture, or liability to legal restraints, may vend them in the market to the highest bidder, leaving the citizens of New-York, in regard to one of the most important daily necessities, dependent on their mercy.

The Common Council ought not to yield their assent to a measure at once subversive of the intent of the Constitution of this State, and of the public interests committed to their charge. Such privileges cannot be safely conferred upon any body of men. They, therefore, submit for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, and that the same be denied.

BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, JACOB S. MOORE, WILLIAM FLOYD, JONATHAN PURDY, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above institution will be received at 1 (one) per cent. discount by the undersigned,
W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 18th of September, and remain open until the 18th of October, at the following places:—
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Byers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patten House.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 11th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., No. 16 William-st.
THIS COMPANY—Having several different issues of Bonds amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, resolved, at the annual meeting of Stockholders in July, to make an issue of the same amount payable in thirty years, to be exchanged for the Bonds now out, and mortgage the Road for their security, and pledge a sinking fund of not less than 1 per cent. per annum, which will absorb the Bonds before maturity. These Bonds are now ready, and holders of any of the different classes of Bonds can make the exchange at this office. H. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, AND COLUMBUS AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The agreement prepared by the Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Astor House, July 10, (which was unanimously adopted,) has already been signed by a majority of all the Bondholders, and in order that it may be completed with as little delay as possible, Bondholders are requested to come forward and sign the same, or authorize some one here to sign it for them. The Road has now passed into the hands of Colonel WM. KEY, Road Receiver. Any further information desired can be had on application by letter or otherwise to R. T. H. GIBSON, Agent for the Companies, 33 Pearl-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 32 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We remit proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advices of payment. Circulars containing the charges, and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
B. V. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America.	Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
Seaport Bank.	Shoe and Leather Bank.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1855. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th September, at 2 o'clock P. M., till the day after the election. By order of the Board of Directors. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
[illegible] available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, corner of William st., New-York, issue Foreign CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Barre,	Florence,	Munich,	Seville,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Stuttgart,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Trieste,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Toulouse,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Stockholm,
Bagnoli-Lucca,	Havre,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Tours,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Venice,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Vienna,
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Nice,	Valparaiso,
Cairo,	Lisbon,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Cologne,	Liverpool,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leghorn,	Pau,	Wiesbaden,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle............Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich............Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine............Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency............Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, and sealed to the subscribers, at the office of C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 125 Broadway, New-York, until the 20th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the [illegible] Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be for cash, or for 25 per cent. cash, and balance in monthly instalments of five per cent. per cent.
These Bonds were issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected.
These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely.
Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. B. MILLER & CO., No. 125 Broadway; or, by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.
HECKER & HOPF,
General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 42 William-st.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Depositors can sell their claims on producing their books and making personal application to CHARLES HOLT, No. 10 Wall-st., second floor.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Time and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, 10 Wall st., office of Whistler Bros. & Co.

L. T. HOYT, Office No. 5 Exchange place.—Stocks bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Sept. 3, 1855.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per share, payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Sept. 6, 1855.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company due 15th instant, will be paid at the office of WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 William-st., New-York. C. L. RHODES, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $250,000.
Office, No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st. [illegible]
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Henning Duer,	Frederic A. Delano,
Daniel S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	D. [illegible]
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic G. Foster,
Gouverneur S. Lamor,	Edward G. Coster,	Philip Hall,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jas. Gaillard, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.
James Warren,	George Curtis,	I. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.
And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.
The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Saml. F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos'a Thorne.

WM. PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 169 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy13'55-lawly W Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chemung County, at Elmira, by said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o18'55-lawly W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 11, 1854.—Notice is hereby given to persons of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy18,'54-lawly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to O. HAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s26,'54-lawly W D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 15, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued by THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n16,'54-lawly W

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 33 Mercer-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAMES H. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOUDERBOUGH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING SALE OF
FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY.

J. T. MOULTON—Will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 115 Villa sites. The lots vary in size, from 100 to half an acre; many of them are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and command a full view of the ocean and bay, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the world. Good bathing, fishing and sailing. The railroad is in a state of completion, and is to run directly to this property, and steamboats ply to and from Fort Hamilton eight times a day, thus rendering the property accessible by land or water.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place the next fair day. Terms easy.

The steamer Norwalk will leave Spring-st. at 24 and 12½, and Pier No. 3 North River 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For free tickets, maps and full particulars, apply to J. V. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious warerooms, No. 441 Broadway, one door from City Assembly Rooms—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE RICH AND COSTLY NEW-YORK AND PARIS MANUFACTURED CABINET FURNITURE, contained in the above private warerooms. For the accommodation of country merchants, we have made arrangements with competent persons for packing and shipping of purchases made at this sale. The stock will embrace the most fashionable styles in rosewood, oak, mahogany, walnut, [illegible] parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, etc. Elegant carved rosewood furniture, en suite covered in French brocade, satin four colored [illegible], moquet, figured reps, plush, French satin [illegible]; rosewood cabinets; tied [illegible]; etageres with French plate mirror [illegible], richly carved music cabinets, music stands, [illegible] style; carved rosewood centre tables, with black and gold Egyptian and white Italian marble tops, richly carved mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor and reception chairs, dining room and library furniture; rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak extension dining tables, chairs to match, covered in plush, figured reps and cane seats; sideboards, buffets, rich bookcases and secretaries, in walnut, oak and mahogany cases; chamber furniture; elegantly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops and French plate glasses, marble-top enclosed washstands and commodes, richly decorated enamelled cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; wardrobes, lounges, lounge beds, in fancy delaine [illegible] and hair, chairs and ottomans to match; walnut cottage furniture, rosewood and fancy dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, three [illegible] to match, rockers, divans and sewing chairs; hall furniture, richly carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut hall stands, chairs and tables to match.

WM. M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE VILLAGE OF GLEN COVE, L. I.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M., on the premises of WILLIAM HARROLD, deceased, by order of JAMES HARROLD, Executor, the whole of the real estate belonging to WM. HARROLD, deceased, viz.:

First Parcel.—The very valuable mill, water power, land, and about ten acres of land.

Second Parcel.—The large dwelling house and out buildings, and garden, containing about two acres.

Third Parcel.—A lot of ground, fronting on the road 100 feet and containing about five acres, a part of which has a growth of locust of about 25 years.

Fourth Parcel.—A lot of ground 100 feet front on the road, containing one acre.

Fifth Parcel.—A lot adjoining, same size.

Sixth Parcel.—Contains about 1½ acres, with dwelling house.

Seventh Parcel.—A lot on the road, and mill pond, containing about one acre.

Eighth Parcel.—Fronting on the road and mill pond, and is a most eligible site, containing about 1¼ acres with a beautiful locust grove.

Ninth Parcel.—The farm, containing about 50 acres, of which about 15 are woodland; and two good barns attached. It has a front on the road and mill pond of about 100 feet.

Tenth Parcel.—An eighth of Creek Thatch.

ALSO—A piece of Salt Meadow at West Farms, containing 24 acres.

Terms easy and particulars on the day of sale.

ALSO—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same premises, the entire stock, farming utensils, furniture, &c. of said estate.

JAMES HARROLD, Executor.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 21, 1855.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, M. D. OGDEN, D. ELSTON, } Trustees Chicago Land Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No. 6 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1855.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.—The entire establishment of a gentleman about to remove from the City, consisting of one pair of elegant carriage horses; one superb family carriage, by Lawrence; one open [illegible], by Ham, with pole and shafts; one open country wagon, with pole and shafts; one light [illegible] top trotting wagon; [illegible]; two gent's saddles; two ladies' side saddles, together with bridles, horse blankets, sheets, hoods, whips, combs, brushes, &c. All the above is nearly new and in complete order, having been in use only about one year. An interview may be had with the owner by calling at the office of the auctioneers for his address.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Bay horse, short tail, about 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, 8 years old, and a very handsome family horse—cost $300. Also, a light wagon, made to order, with top, &c. Also, a good single harness—to be sold without reserve.

Sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 8 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and is a fair saddle horse.

PHILIP E. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—By order of the Supreme Court, adjourned from the 4th instant,—PHILIP E. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 28th-st., an assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs and Voltaire chairs, covered with satin brocatelle and velvet, centre and sofa tables, with marble-tops, double and single French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, mantle mirror, sideboards, extension dining table of an extra large size, large sofas, suitable for a hotel or saloon; arm chairs, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 2 Broad street.

This sale, which was adjourned on the 4th inst. by an order from the Supreme Court, will positively take place on the 12th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., a fine gray horse 15¼ hands high, sound and kind, and is a beautiful saddle horse. To be sold without reserve, the owner having no further use for him. Also, at private sale, a splendid sorrel horse, with flowing mane and tail, 6 years old last Spring, and just from Kentucky, sound and kind in all harness, and a fine saddle horse. Warranted in every respect, can trot, amble, or canter under the saddle. Can be seen in front of store No. 11 Broad-st., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of this week.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold peremptorily 30,000 pieces of new paper-hangings and borders, consisting of blanks, mediums and satin finish, in quantities from fifteen pieces up to three or four hundred of each pattern.

The stock is all new, and eminently worthy of the attention of all dealers in this line and of others.

TERMS—Over $200, sixty days; over $400, four months—approved endorsed notes, interest added, at 7 per cent.

EDWIN E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 75 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a catalogue of RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, corner stands, etageres, &c.; suites of enameled cottage chamber furniture, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, &c. Also, plated-ware in variety, china tea sets, &c. Country merchants can have their goods packed on the premises and shipped.

CROFT & BILLINGS, Auctioneers.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—At public auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store corner of Cedar and William sts., one very fast pacing horse, about 14½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, a good saddle horse; he is 8 years old, just from Canada. The owner thinks that he can be made the fastest horse in the country. This is a chance seldom met with. To be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH WEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THURSDAY, Sept. 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 30 Pearl, between York and Prospect sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture. SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 61 Wyckoff, near Smith-st., household furniture, carpets, chairs, tables, sofa, dress bureau, crockery, stoves, &c., &c.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—OIL PAINTINGS.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 13th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st., an importation of 200 oil paintings, in gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, sea views, moonlight and winter scenes, dead game, &c., now ready for examination. Sale positive. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $10,000 Harlem Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, dated 1st May, 1853, and payable in 1873. Interest payable 1st May and 1st November; $1,000 each.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 367 Canal-st., all the genteel parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of a family removed from Sullivan-st. One parlor suite in brocatelle, pier-glasses, handsome carpets, silver-plated ware, bedding, cooking-stove, and everything found in a well furnished house.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 27 Centre-st., a large variety of boarding house furniture, by virtue of a mortgage, comprising the usual assortment, worthy the attention of the trade and others.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., two new and splendid light wagons, of the best style and workmanship. Sale positive.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, New-England Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. GRENZEBACH & Co., Auctioneers.

WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES, at No. 63 Vesey-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, patent medicines, glass ware, drawers, counters, bins, glass cases, shelving, scales, desks, &c., in lots to suit buyers. Advantageous purchases may be made before the above date. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., Importer's sale of choicest Wines, Brandies, &c., all of which are of superior quality and warranted genuine. Sale peremptory.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of boots and shoes of every description. Sale positive. By order of E. LOTT, Sheriff; A. DUFLON, Deputy.

AT THE BAZAAR, 31 CROSBY-STREET—Will be sold EVERY MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Auction, a number of Horses, Second hand Carriages, Harness, Saddles, &c., commencing at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 138 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1. Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent, for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or one of their own sex whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J. being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Open all hours of the day and evening.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—DR. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive. Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions.

Each box will be signed by Dr. E. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 20, 283, 286, 325 and 524 Grand st.; 144 and 322 Spring st.; 111 and 723 Houston-st.; 183 and 216 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. E. G. GEISSNER, No. 127½ Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,464 New-York Post-Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 243 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 443 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MARSH'S SUPERIOR PAIN RELIEVER.—Is the best family medicine known for the cure of colds, rheumatism, burns, cuts, bowel complaints, &c. Very numerous testimonials of its efficacy are received. Always on hand. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the pickle and preserve warehouse of J. McCOLLIC & CO., No. 329 Washington-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torments of Toothache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums. Eminent dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 246 pages, 75 colored engravings; representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Roads-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 344 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Dutchman, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without dieting its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

GEORGE F. SCHAFFER, DENTIST—No. 226 Hudson st., near Broome, established 1841. Great reduction in prices, whole upper sets of teeth from $15 to $40; corresponding reduction for partial sets; specimens exhibited.

EXCURSIONS.

SEPTEMBER 1855.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (Middletown,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Jay-st. Pier, N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad Depot:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday....Sept. 11, 3 A. M.	Tuesday.....Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
Wednesday..Sept. 12, 3½ A. M.	Wednesday..Sept. 12, 3½ P. M.
Thursday...Sept. 13, 9 A. M.	Thursday...Sept. 13, 4 P. M.
Friday.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday.....Sept. 14, 4½ P. M.
Saturday...Sept. 15, 10½ A. M.	Monday.....Sept. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday....Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday....Sept. 18, 11½ A. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT's Squam Line of Stages connect with this boat. Also stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS AND OCEAN PORT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Sept. 12.. 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12.. 4 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13.. 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13.. 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 14.... 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14.... 5 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15....10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17....10 A. M.

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double-engine steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. ISAAC O. PHILLIPS, will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks on THURSDAY, the 13th day of September. The Boat will leave as follows: Ames st., N. R., at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Spring-st., 8½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M., stopping at Rossville, Totten's Dock, Perth Amboy, and Keyport. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Bait, Fishing Tackle and Refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 A. M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $2 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Comac, 75 cents. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 205 South-st., New-York.

TERRAPIN LUNCH EXCURSION.—Subscribers and their friends to the above Excursion will please be on board the steamboat CROTON, Capt. Wood, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, 1855, when she will leave the following places, viz.: Foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; South side of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Friends to the Excursion not having procured their tickets, can get them on board.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING, at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The double engine steamboat WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. O. PHELPS, will make a grand Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, 1855. Will leave as follows: Ames-st., N. R., at 8 o'clock; Spring st., N. R., at 8½; Broome-st., E. R., at 8½; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 9½ A. M. The WILLIAM GAGE possesses great advantages over other boats, and is capable of containing 2,000 persons. Bait, fishing tackle and refreshments furnished on board. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAINES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 122 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 169 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, &c.—The steamer THOMAS G. HAIGHT will leave foot of Murray-st. daily, except Sunday, at 3 o'clock A. M.; returning, leaves Union at 3 P. M. Fare 12½ cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS.—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 200 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, elegant case, cost $450, by best maker and warranted, will be sold for $260; been used about three months. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NINE PIANO-FORTES TO LET.—At $2, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5 a month, or for sale at $25, $75, $100, $125 and $175, and extra carved $300. Prof. DUNSDAY, teacher of all the popular musical instruments, at No. 225 Grand-st. Pianos tuned.

BARGAINS.—Rosewood 6¾-octave new Piano for only $175; one Gilbert second hand in good order, $110; one Chickering, $115; one 6½-octave Melodion for $40.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES.—Four second hand Piano Fortes: one 6 octave for $140; one 6½-octave, $155; one do., $165; one 7 at $190; will be warranted. Inquire No. 83 Spring-st.

LAUROTA & MARSCHALL—MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES—No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S grand and square PIANOS, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton, screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 162 Chrystie, near Delancy, and 101 Division-st., near Pike. FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $5 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 370 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane st., and 28th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered at the lowest market price for cash. L. J. COSTAR, Nos. 162 Elizabeth-st., and 22 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

COAL $4 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—EDWARD WHITEHOUSE having associated with him his son and Mr. HECTOR MORISON, has resumed the banking, stock and exchange brokerage business, and the negotiation of paper, under the firm of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, at No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine st.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers, or families, at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M. in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains, 12 M. and 4 P. M. Express Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 5 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through, $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the Western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 8 o'clock A. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, is FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 637 Washington-st., New York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 636 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 436 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 398 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

THOMAS DUGAN.—Begs leave to inform the friends of his late father, THOMAS DUGAN, that he has succeeded to his business as GENERAL UNDERTAKER, and will attend to their orders in all branches of his business as before, at his office, No. 540 Broadway, (east side,) a few doors below 14th-st.)

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 1855	Saturday, April [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, May 2 1855	Saturday, May [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, May 16 1855	Saturday, May [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, May 30 1855	Saturday, June [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, June 13 1855	Saturday, June [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, June 27 1855	Saturday, June [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, July 11 1855	Saturday, July [illegible] 1855
Wednesday, July 25 1855	Saturday, July [illegible] 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	....	Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin $130
Price of passage, second cabin 75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water tight compartments, and so completely protecting the engines that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 82 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR BREMEN—VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The first class steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at noon, for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land mails, passengers and specie for England and France. Baggage not wanted on the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

Letters prepaid 18½ cents per half oz., will be received at the Office of the Agents till 11 A. M. of the day of sailing.

First cabin passage $120
Second cabin passage 60

For freight or passage, apply to
DURHAM & CO., Agents, No. 12 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Isthmus crossed from Ocean to Ocean in Four Hours in first class rail cars.

Meals on the Isthmus Free to Steerage Passengers.
Baggage for Cabin Passengers Free for 100 pounds.
Baggage for Steerage Passengers Free for 50 pounds.
Embarking at Panama Free for all Passengers.

BY THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIPS:

ILLINOIS,	SONORA,
GEORGE LAW,	GOLDEN AGE,
JOHN L. STEPHENS,	GOLDEN GATE.

The next steamer will be dispatched for ASPINWALL on her regular day, THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the pier foot of Warren st., North River, connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamer SONORA, Capt. RICHARD WHITING.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE OR MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage, apply to
I. W. RAYMOND,
At the only office of the Companies,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.,
Fronting the North River.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *Via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. The Panama Line connects at Aspinwall with a steamer from New-Orleans, where the yellow fever is raging. The Nicaragua Line has no connection with New-Orleans. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $33. Pilatka $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. B. SCHENCK, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15. Passage $20.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., for Petersburg and Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed *via* Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went *via* Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received from responsible contractors, until October 1, for the grading, fencing, superstructure, track laying and equipment, together or separately, of a railroad in the vicinity of this city, about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H. LEE, Civil Engineer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1855.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 158 Pearl-st., Manufactory 76 Cliff-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

mh28-lawtmW* DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 161 8th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.

je13-lawtmW* JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of a just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such Estimate, Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or to any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said Report, or, in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TURNURE, DANIEL DODGE, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1855.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of JACOB YOHE, late of the borough of Easton, [L. S.] in the County of Northampton, deceased, *Greeting*: Whereas, by an inquest for that purpose duly awarded by the Orphans' Court of Northampton County, the real estate of the said JACOB YOHE was duly valued and appraised; and whereas, none of the heirs of the said intestate appeared in Court on the return of the said inquisition, to take the premises therein mentioned at the appraisement thereof made. You and every of you are therefore hereby cited to be and appear before our Judges at Easton, at an Orphans' Court there to be held in and for the County of Northampton aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse to accept of the said real estate at the valuation thereof made, or show cause why the same shall not be sold. Witness the honorable WASHINGTON McCARTNEY, President of our said Court, at Easton, the 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. [a6 2awdeWa3] ABRAHAM SIGMAN, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THEODOSIUS O. FOWLER, individually and as executor, and AMELIA his wife, MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, individually and as executor, and SYLVIA his wife, against LEWIS A. DEPAU, and ANGELINA J. his wife, Eliza D. Fox, widow of Samuel M. Fox, deceased, Caroline D. Livingston, widow of Henry W. Livingston, deceased, Stephanie Coster, widow of Washington Coster, deceased, Theodosius A. Fowler, and Mary his wife, Francis D. Fowler, De Grasse B. Fowler, Sylvia Fowler, Amelie Fowler, Samuel M. Fox, Stephanie J. Fox, Francis D. Fox, Henry W. Livingston, and Angelica his wife, Johnston Livingston, and Sylvia M. his wife, Walter L. Livingston, De Grasse Livingston, William P. Drayton, and Sylvia L. his wife, Sylvia A. Coster, Adele Fowler, Mortimer L. Fowler, Sylvia Depau, Jane Mary Depau, Amelia Depau, Francis B. Depau, Eliza D. Fox, De Grasse Fox, Alice M. Fox, Ella Augusta Fox, Robert L. Livingston, Adolphe Pinet, commonly called Baron Pinet, and Stephanie J. his wife, Louis F. M. Livingston, Magdalena Coster, Frances B. Coster, Washington A. Coster, Martha Depau, widow of Francis A. Depau, Francis Depau, and The United States Trust Company of New-York. Amended Summons for Partition.—Summons.—To the above named defendants, Caroline D. Livingston, Louis F. M. Livingston, Stephanie J. Fox, and her father, Samuel M. Fox, Adolphe Pinet, commonly called Baron Pinet, and Stephanie J. his wife, Martha Depau and Francis Depau: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 6th day of August 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 1855.

ALEX'R HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney,
a6-law6wW* No. 41 Wall-st. Jauncey court.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG and JOHN S. TYLER against FOWLER M. RAY, CHARLES ELY, WILLIAM JUDSON and CHARLES GOODYEAR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES GOODYEAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 28, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed, as aforesaid, on the 4th day of September, 1855.—Dated Sept. 4, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
s5-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG and JOHN S. TYLER against WILLIAM JUDSON, JOHN GREACEN and CHARLES GOODYEAR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES GOODYEAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 28, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed as aforesaid on the 4th day of September, 1855.—Dated Sept. 4, 1855. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
s5-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 8th streets, in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1855. FRANCIS STRENMAN, Administrator.

s5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 16 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.

PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Administrators.

my23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. McLOUREY, No. 21 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 14, 1855.

MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, } Executors.

ap15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW THUTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 2 Pine-st., (or McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855.

FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE KIP, } Executors.

mh21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 215 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855. (ap25-law6mW*)

JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TOMAS,

je6-law6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LABAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1855.

jy11-law6mW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., third floor, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855. FREDERICK W. ALLEN, Administrator.

au29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Clermont avenues, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.

ANTHONY L. GARMAN, Administrator.

ap4-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855. THEO. J. POWERS, Administrator.

ap12-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of R. C. [illegible], No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1855.

jy13-law6mW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE CITY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

ITS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Ward Organizations Completed.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

THEIR PROSPECTS, &c.

Central Republican Committee.

The Central Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York, met at the Mercer House last evening. Hon. CHARLES C. LEIGH in the Chair; LEWIS H. WATTS, Secretary. After reading the minutes the Committee on Credentials reported that twenty Wards, out of the twenty-two comprising the City, had duly appointed Delegates, most of whom were in attendance. In the matter of the delegation from Eleventh Ward whose seats are contested, the Committee reported that for the purpose of promoting Union and harmony in the Ward, the Committee had recommended, and both delegations had agreed, to disband the existing two organizations, and form a new one in the Ward, which is to elect a new set of delegates.

The report was accepted, and a motion made to recognize the delegation headed by LOUIS H. WATTS, as the only one entitled to seats in the Committee.

After considerable discussion, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

On motion the Committee went into an election for permanent officers, with the following result:

Chairman—EDWARD A. STANSBURY, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Vice-Chairmen—CHARLES C. LEIGH, of the Ninth Ward; R. T. HALLOCK, of the Tenth Ward.

Secretaries—CHARLES COACHMAN, of the Twenty-first Ward; LEWIS H. WATTS, of the Eleventh Ward.

Gen. CHAMBERS, from the Committee on Resolutions appointed at the previous meeting, presented the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we regard Slavery as everywhere an incessant denial of the rights of man; a practical repudiation of the principles that justified our Declaration of National Independence and the immense expenditure of treasure and of blood by which that Declaration was sustained; a "disturbing element" in our politics; the implacable foe of free labor, inasmuch as it degrades the laborer and diminishes the amount of wages by compelling millions to toil without compensation; and totally irreconcilable with morality, as it is totally inconsistent with our professions of democracy; therefore we are opposed to the further extension, and pledge ourselves to resist its aggressions to the very verge of our constitutional power.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent opening of a vast region that had been [illegible] set apart to Freedom, to the inroads of Slavery, in defiance of the popular will and in contempt of justice, decency and common honesty, deserves the execration of all honest men; as a crime against humanity, and its authors and abettors should be visited with the severest reprobation of an insulted and plundered people.

Resolved, That in the invasion of Kansas by armed ruffians from Missouri who took forcible possession of the ballot boxes, and, in contempt of the principle of popular sovereignty and the rights of actual settlers, elected their own tools to serve as a Legislative assembly for Kansas; in the despotic and bloody enactments of this sham Legislature and in the illegal violence to which the friends of Freedom throughout that Territory are subjected, we have a revelation of the character and the purpose of the Slave Power, which keeps no faith, regards no compacts, respects no rights but through the humiliation and subjugation of the North aims to nationalize Slavery, and render it controlling in the Legislative councils.

Resolved, That further concession to such a spirit is not only folly but a crime; that we will, therefore, oppose, to its insolent demands, the calm courage of freemen, and by every means which freemen may legitimately use, war against its usurpations.

Resolved, That we demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; or, in default of that, the admission of no more Slave States to the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Freedom is the great national interest, while Slavery is narrowly sectional, the Republican party is *National* both in principle and in purpose; while those organizations that adhere to the Slave Power, or recompense acquiescence to its demands, are sectional parties, and, as such, anti-American and anti-Democratic.

Resolved, That character, not the accident of birth; th[illegible] and virtue, not sectarianism, should constitute the test of fitness for the elective franchise, and that we are therefore opposed to all secret political societies that would disfranchise and proscribe men because of birth-place or religious faith, for such proscription is alike un[illegible] and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That to guard against the abuse to which the system of primary elections has been subject, and to secure a fair expression of opinion and preference from all [illegible] of the party, the Ward Republican organizations are hereby requested and required to provide a book which shall contain a declaration of Republican principles, for the signatures of electors, and that only such as signify their affiliation with the party by signing such declaration, shall be entitled to vote in its primary meetings.

All but the last resolution, which was laid on the table temporarily, were unanimously adopted, and followed by three cheers.

After the transaction of some further business, of no general importance, the Committee adjourned to meet this night week.

We have rarely seen a more dignified body of men, and seldom has a body of persons of more influence in their respective localities been convened together in the City on any political Committee.

Republican Committee Twentieth Ward—A Four-Plank Platform.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward held a meeting last night at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, and taking measures to carry through their nominees at the forthcoming election.

J. WELLSLAGER occupied the Chair, and T. ALLARD discharged the duties of Secretary. A Committee of three, consisting of J. S. FOUNTAIN, S. O. BENNETT and the Chairman, was appointed to confer with the Central Committee, respecting the best mode of organizing the Wards and County.

Mr. BENNETT stated that the doctrine of the Association was—first, an opposition to the extension of Slavery; second, a judicious distribution of the public lands to actual settlers; third, the support of constitutional laws for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages; and fourth, the free education of the whole people. These were the four cardinal points of the platform on which they were determined to stand.

Thirteenth Ward Republican Association.

Pursuant to the call of the regular appointed Delegates of the Republican County Convention, a meeting was held at No. 4 Lewis-street, on the 11th inst. On motion JOHN BURR, Esq., was called to the Chair, and HENRY A. SMITH, Esq., elected Secretary.

The following persons were elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst.: MARCUS F. FERRIS, and HENRY C. BOYD, and as Alternates, ALPHEUS CARPENTER, and Dr. T. WASHBURN.

Opposition to the extension of Slavery, and to any interference with the institution where it exists, was declared the sentiment of the organization.

Workingmen's Provincial Committee.

This Committee met last evening at the Cooper House, W. ARBUTHNOT, presiding, and W. WEST and D. C. HENDERSON, acting as Secretaries.

The following standing Committees were announced:

Corresponding—George W. Jaques, W. West, D. C. Henderson, John G. Woodruff, G. C. Hibbard, Jr.

Financial—A. J. Williamson, W. Arbuthnot, W. West, D. C. Henderson, John A. Smith, E. W. Morgan and G. W. Jaques.

Printing—A. J. Williamson, W. West, George W. Jaques, W. Arbuthnot and Martin H. Driscom.

WILLIAM WEST, of the Third Assembly District, and GEORGE W. JAQUES, of the Tenth Assembly District, were recommended respectively to the support of the Workingmen of the District where they reside for Assembly. Adjourned to Friday evening.

The Utterly Ignorant Party.

Since our Tenth Ward K. N. Reporter was so seriously overhauled by P—— B——, Bro. B—— and the Faithful, and another reporter of ours was so shabbily maltreated by drunken rowdies at Prince Hall, we have taken less pleasure in visiting the haunts of the "Indees." Filled with repentings they who so dreaded to be reported, now undertake the job for us on their own account. Of course we cannot vouch for their accuracy as when our own men brought the news. Still under oath we would trust any of them that have volunteered their services.

The following nominations have not all been published heretofore:

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

Aldermen.

Thirteenth Ward—JAMES GRIFFITHS.
Sixteenth Ward—S. M. [illegible].
Twentieth Ward—CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.

Councilmen.

Fifty-first District—DANIEL H. MCCORMICK.
Fifty-second District—Capt. JOHN E. [illegible].
Fifty-third District—JOSEPH B. POLLOCK.

The Know-Nothings of the Fourteenth Assembly District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, have been unable to agree on a candidate. The delegates from each Convention met, and after forty-eight ballots, adjourned *sine die*. The Sixteenth Ward presented the name of PETER FULLMER. The Twentieth Ward insisted on JOSEPH B. POLLOCK. As the matter now stands there are two candidates in the field.

Two good-looking gentlemen, who left their lanterns out of sight, if they had them, came in after dark last night and averred that—"In the TIMES of Sept. 4, in an article entitled 'K. N. Council of the Seventh Ward,' there were many errors, chief of which is the statement that Mr. JAMES W. BARKER was present and made a speech which was 'coldly received,' &c. Mr. BARKER was five hundred miles from the City on the occasion alluded to, and has just returned."

It regrets us to think that an error should go so long uncorrected—but better late than never—and we are obliged to our tardy correctors of the press.

"Coldly received"—that was all wrong too, we presume. If Mr. B. was present—and they say he was not—no doubt they took all he offered "warm, with sugar."

Very Busy.

The politicians just now are very busy. One told us yesterday that he had been so occupied that he scarcely recognized his own daughter, who had been to hear RACHEL and to study French during the past week, and was almost grown out of recollection. He carried a daguerreotype of his wife in his pocket perpetually—bound not to forget *her*. He found a couple of twins—*all his own*—in his house last night, on going home, that he did not know of; his next oldest had cut three double teeth; Bobby had had the measles and Bill learned to smoke since he took his last observation. He is a nominee for the Board of Councilmen.

Arrest of the "Blue Man" Again.

The troubles of the "Blue Man" are unceasing. He was arrested again last evening. This time by Officer MYERS of the Second Ward, charged with committing a nuisance in Theatre-alley. He was conveyed to the Second Ward Station House, but was released from custody by Captain LEONARD, after a short detention.

Theatre-alley has been made so intolerable a nuisance that the storekeepers on Park-row petitioned the Mayor to put a stop to the grievance. Orders were given accordingly to the Captain of the Second Ward to arrest any person who, on being warned, persisted in committing a nuisance in the alley. The arrest of the "Blue Man" was made in accordance with this order. While being conveyed to the Station-house, some of his friends (he has a great many friends) expressed their sympathy for him, and threats were made to rescue him from the hands of the officer. Some persons who witnessed the arrest, allege that the "Irishman" who had him in charge, used the unfortunate "Blue Man" with uncalled for severity. The "Irishman" is a native American—we believe.

Serious Accident.

Quite a serious accident occurred Monday afternoon to Mr. JAMES BOGARDUS, a useful citizen, and well known from his connection with the manufacture and erection of iron fronts to buildings. He was, at the time of the accident, engaged in superintending the hoisting of cast iron pillars on a new iron structure in Centre-street. The building is a shot tower, intended to be 200 feet high, built of pillars 15 feet in length, standing upon each other, and held together by iron bands which surround the structure at the top of each set of pillars. Having reached the height of sixty feet, the building was firmly braced, a temporary flooring was laid upon its top, the derrick elevated upon it and a pillar of the next story was being raised. At this moment the derrick slipped or was thrown down, and it carried old Mr. BOGARDUS with it. Fortunately he fell only about twelve feet upon the flat roof of a building. Both his arms were broken at the wrists, and the front portion of his forehead immediately over the left eye was badly contused. He was carried to the New-York Hospital. No internal injuries were received. The building, in which Mr. BOGARDUS took much pride, was being erected for JAMES MCCULLOCH, and will be completed—no accident happening—in about ten days. It is expected to support a weight of six thousand pounds at the top. Mr. B. was much better yesterday, and his physician thinks he will be able to be about again in ten days; although it will of course be sometime before the broken bones are firmly united. Mr. B. is about 63 years of age.

The Live Stock Market To-day.

If reports from the West be correct, the butchers will find an unusual supply of animals for sale to-day. A Buffalo paper of Monday says that on the preceding day, eleven trains, numbering 188 cars, were sent East over the New-York Central Railroad. These were loaded with cattle, sheep and hogs. If they were all filled with cattle, 15 to 16 in a car, which is the usual number, there would be nearly three thousand beeves. Last week there were in this market twice as many beeves via the Erie Railroad as by the New-York Central. It should be stated, however, that many of the animals over the Central Railroad go to Albany, Boston and other Eastern and Northern cities. But with due allowance for these, we shall look for lively times at Forty-fourth-street day, and present full reports of the results to-morrow morning.

A Distinguished Methodist Among Us.

Among the passengers by the *Atlantic* was Rev. WM. ARTHUR, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Great Britain. We learn that he, with Rev. R. SCOTT, are sent to this Continent for the purpose of raising money to aid the Wesleyan body in Ireland. Mr. ARTHUR is widely known as the author of *The Successful Merchant*. He is also well known as one of the most popular lecturers of the day. A committee was appointed, not long since, by the Methodists of this country, to invite Mr. ARTHUR to visit the United States. He will probably commence his public labors immediately.

American Institute Fair at the Palace.

The American Institute is making active preparations for its Fair at the Crystal Palace. Exhibitors should secure places as speedily as possible. The applications, thus far, exceed the anticipations of the Managers. The Railroad and Steamboat Companies will convey articles for exhibition free of charge.

Loss of the Yacht Wm. McCrea.

Last Sunday, as a party were sailing up the East River, they got on the Hog's Back in Hell Gate, and had a very narrow escape of their lives. Very fortunately small boats came to their assistance, and landed them on Ward's Island, when the yacht sunk. She is a total loss. The *Wm. McCrea* was a yacht of about 9 tons, and owned by Mr. McGrath.

Extension of Chambers-Street.

The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday at 3½ o'clock, in the Councilmen's Chamber, to hear the parties interested in the proposed extension of Chambers-street to James-slip. Present Councilmen JENKINS, (Chairman,) CUNNHOVEN, WILD, GRAY and TAYLOR. A large number of owners of property, affected by the proposed extension, were in attendance.

Change of Route.

It will be observed from an advertisement in our columns that the steamship *Roanoke* will hereafter receive freight for Richmond, her route now being to Petersburg and Richmond direct.

☞ The firm of BRANCH, BRIGGS & Co., takes in a new partner to-day. It will be known hereafter as BRANCH, BRIGGS, WOOD & CO. The Mayor, BRANCH says, was yesterday invited to join this pleasant little party, and will be on hand to-day to add his testimony. The subpœna was served yesterday afternoon, just as the Mayor was stepping out of his office to review the Buffalonians. Rich developments are promised this afternoon.

☞ The decision of Justice STUART upon the case of JAMES WALLACE, charged with having sold rye whisky, we give in full in another column. The decision carries the case to the General Sessions, and in that it establishes the routine that future cases are to take, it is important.

☞ The steamship *Alabama*, S. CHURCH, Commander, arrived yesterday morning in 60 hours from Savannah, with merchandise and passengers. On her passage she exchanged signals with the steamer *Nashville*, hence for Charleston, and *Florida*, hence for Savannah.

☞ The Aldermanic Committee on the offal contract was to have met yesterday; but the Buffalo soldiers were on hand, and the Committee meeting went over to Monday.

The Board of Health was in session yesterday afternoon. Closed doors, as usual, and not even a key-hole to peep through. It is understood that yellow fever was the topic.

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., is to give the Annual Address before the Chenango County Agricultural Society, in Norwich, N. Y., on the 27th September.

☞ The Pharmaceutists are in convention in the City. They have hardly got under way yet.

☞ The Furey Investigation Committee did not meet yesterday.

☞ Still another invention for preservation of life at ferries. Principle—that a net springs out from the wharf as the boat leaves, so that an individual—who is foolish enough to jump after the steamer and misses his mark—falls into the net instead of the river. Mr. SHEDDIKER, inventor, No. 117 Troy-street. A large haul Mr. S. will get if he sets his net at any East River ferry dock—for fools are plenty.

A Secret Body's Proceedings.

The Police Commissioners had a meeting yesterday afternoon when all three of the members were present. The business of the day was the examination of candidates for the post of policeman, some fifty answered to their names and were questioned by the members, as we learn, as to their age, nativity and naturalization. No decisions were given nor any appointments made. Be thankful reader, for so much information, for the body is in effect a "close one." Our reporter was excluded.

Coroner's Investigation.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the house No. 227 Cherry-street, on the body of JOHN H. MILLINHAUSEN, a German, aged 66 years, who came to his death by hanging. The evidence showed that deceased was an intemperate man. He went out at an early hour yesterday morning to the wood-house, where he hung himself. Verdict found by the Jury in accordance. Deceased leaves a wife and three young children.

Camphene.

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, as MINA MULLER, a servant in the employment of Mr. LORBER, of No. 43 Division-street, was lighting a large camphene lamp in the kitchen, she allowed the fluid to ignite, and dropping the lamp it was smashed on the floor, and the flame caught her dress, burning her arms and neck severely. Her employer immediately enveloped her in her clothing and other articles at hand, and extinguished the flames. An alarm was given and some excitement created, and Officer GREGORY, who was on duty, instantly hurried to the spot and procured medical assistance.

Fires.

A slight fire occurred on board of a ship lying at the foot of Albany-street, yesterday afternoon. It was extinguished without the aid of the Fire Department.... The alarm of fire about 8½ o'clock last evening was caused by the accidental burning of a mosquito-net, at the house of Dr. ROGERS, No. 75 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BUILDING SITES AT AUCTION.—The last sale of the season of Fort Hamilton Property, will come off on Thursday, Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those desirous of obtaining a cheap and handsome building lot, on easy time, in one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of New-York, will do well to attend this sale, as there will not be another opportunity this year. [For particulars see advertisement in another column.] The steamer *Norwalk* will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. Free tickets, maps and necessary information can be obtained of Mr. JAS. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—In view of the daily casualties arising from the use of burning fluids, is it not criminal to persist in their use—more particularly when a better light, at one fourth the expense, can be obtained by going to VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-street, and getting his

FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL,

which is not explosive, almost scentless, and the best oil for lubricating fine machinery, and burning in all kinds of lamps ever introduced to the public! Price, $1 25 per gallon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 298 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO THOSE WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

As a number of persons who keep bar-rooms and hotels are in the habit of filling my empty bottles with their mixed and poisoning gin, and selling it for my "Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps," I would advise all who drink at such places, to mark the appearance of the bottle, and if the wrapper or label should be defaced, require the barkeeper to open a fresh bottle, which is the only way to guard against such fraud.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the depot, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Here is health for all! Yes, for all! This noble remedy, acting as it does upon the mainsprings of life, restores health, when failing, energy and vigor to the system, when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—Persons desirous of contributing to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, will have an opportunity to do so this day at RUSHTON's, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, as the whole amount taken for *soda water* at the said stores will be handed to the Relief Committee for distribution.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—Directly opposite TAYLOR's Saloon, in Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., a new and elegant carpet warehouse has just been opened by the enterprising firm of YOUNG & JAYNE, who, we are informed, have just received the latest patterns of velvets, tapestries, &c.; and which are offered at extremely low prices. Good Brussels at $1 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. 9 yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE MOST COMPLETE Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lownds' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS AT BRADY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY—The only establishment in New-York at which Ambrotypes are produced. Vignette heads, a new and beautiful style of Photographs in water colors. Full life sizes in oil.

[Advertisement.]

TIMELY WARNING.—If you want to get rid of the tan, freckles, and red, rough skin, which are the unerring tell-tales of your Summer rambles, use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. It is an infallible cure. Sold by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extra large size Daguerreotypes in Colors for only 50 cents, including a beautiful Case equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING's, corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. KREBS still lies very sick at Walden, Orange County. His family particularly request that his correspondence be forwarded to his City residence, however.

THE TURF.

The Great Match of the Season.

FLORA TEMPLE AND LADY FRANKLIN!

FLORA AHEAD.

GREAT TIME!

Yesterday afternoon the great trotting match of the season, the anticipation of which seemed to have involved all others in obscurity, and deprived them of interest, came off on the Centreville Course.

All feeling any interest in these matters, appeared to be in attendance. The spectators' stand was completely crowded, and the Judges had great difficulty in enforcing their orders to "clear the track."

It was calculated that not less than 500 vehicles were stabled, or picketed, in the immediate neighborhood.

At the hour announced, the contending mares appeared on the ground, attached to wagons, according to the terms of the match, both in splendid condition. *Flora*, driven by her owner, JAMES MCMANN, and *Lady Franklin*, a beautiful roan mare of nearly equal size and weight, driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF.

The odds before the start were 100 to 70 on *Flora*. These were freely betted, and several bets were laid at 100 to 60.

On the first real attempt to score, the favorite showed her pace and went up in the betting. Several bets but of small amount being immediately made at 100 to 50 or 2 to 1. On the second attempt they got away;—not a very good start; *Lady Franklin* having the inside and half a length the advantage.

On the second quarter *Lady Franklin* broke and *Flora* passed her; keeping the lead she made the half mile post in 39 seconds—some six lengths ahead.

On the third quarter *Flora* broke slightly, but quickly recovering lost nothing, and they came round on the back stretch neck and neck till near the stand, where *Flora* arrived ahead by two or three lengths in 2:37, having, moreover, gained the inside of the track.

The odds in *Flora's* favor now rose, and $100 to $30 was offered, with few takers. On the second round, the terms being two mile heats, *Flora* kept her pace and the roan steadily kept her at it; neither broke up at all, and *Flora* keeping her position won the heat by several lengths. Time declared 5:19½.

SECOND HEAT.

The odds in favor of *Flora* increased considerably before the second heat—$100 to $25, and even to $20, was several times offered, but with few takers, and some small bets were laid at even $100 to $10.

The second start was better than the first. *Lady Franklin* was again inside, on the start; but a few lengths from the post, *Flora* overhauled her, but in her excitement broke up. She lost nothing, however, by it, and quickly recovered her pace, led to the half mile post, but at no great speed, the time being called at 40 seconds. The odds now again rose, and $100 to $20 and to $10 were freely offered. On the third quarter *Flora* got considerably ahead, making it in 19 seconds, when, apparently, feeling herself safe, she settled down and came in steadily, beating the roan, which broke slightly on the back stretch, about 5 or 6 lengths. Time, 5:11½.

The race lacked excitement, from the fact that most persons were satisfied that *Flora* would be the winner from the time of starting, but it was nevertheless a very pretty one. The day was propitious, but rather warm—the nags in good condition, and well driven; and all seemed satisfied there was fair play—a clear stage and no favor—and that *Flora Temple* had proved herself in thus beating her then competitor, "the best trotting mare in America." The time has never been equaled (in wagons) except by these mares—viz: 5:12¼, 5:11¼.

A second race was to have come off between HIRAM WOODRUFF, who entered and was to drive *Hard Road*, s. g., (of Boston,) and JAMES OTT, owner and driver of *Murdock*, g. g.—to trot mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Preparations were made, and bets laid two to one on the sorrel, when his backer, (WOODRUFF,) having won the poll, suddenly declared himself dissatisfied with his steed, (who, by the way, seemed a little lame behind,) and consented to pay forfeit.

LONG ISLAND.

Know-Nothing Nominations in Kings Co.

Senator—JOHN H. RHODES, Whig.
Sheriff—GEORGE H. SIMONSON, Whig.
Register—ENGLEBERT LOTT, Soft Democrat.
County Judge—WM. H. GALE, Whig.
County Clerk—GERARD M. STEVENS, Democrat.

The above may be relied on with a moderate sort of assurance. STEVENS and LOTT are Templars. The original design, as the story goes, was to "put none but Democrats on the" ticket. But the alarm having been given, the above is the result.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, FANNY, daughter of the late Dwight Lathrop to J. A. ELMENDORF, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, WILLIAM MCDERMOT, Counselor at Law, to Miss ABBY JANE OSBORN, all of this City.

At Tarrytown, on Sunday evening, Sept. 9, by Rev. R. R. Keyes, ROBERT GRIFFETHS and EMMA CROMWELL, both of Tarrytown.

At Hawthorn Hill, the residence of P. Tillinghast, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., of Newark, N. J., Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, of Constantinople, Turkey, to SUSIE E., daughter of Rev. Benjamin Schneider, of Aintab, Syria.

At Buffalo, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, by Rev. Grosvenor W. Heacock, ABNER H. BRYANT and EMMA D. FOLGER, daughter of Benjamin S. Folger, late of this City.

DIED.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Naval Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of their late brother, THOMAS H. BEMIS, P. M., from his late residence, No. 325 2d-av., this (Wednesday) morning, Sept. 12, at 10½ A. M. The members of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. The friends of the family, and the members of the Eighteenth Ward Police are respectfully invited to attend. By order W. M.

D. SUESS, Secretary.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, at 7 o'clock, ELIZABETH SEAMAN, widow of the late James Seaman, of New-York, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, No. 246 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 9, ARTHUR DARSEY, aged 29 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Flushing-av.

In Brooklyn, L. I., suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 8, SALLIE, wife of Daniel W. Harrington, and daughter of John F. Knowles, formerly of Charlestown, R. I. Also, on the 8th inst., JOHN, infant son of the above.

Their remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Although unconscious most of the time, and suffering great physical agony during her illness, yet she left the blessed assurance that through it all, when earthly love was powerless to afford aid, she was sustained by Him who triumphed over death, and she exclaimed several times distinctly "Victory"—"Glory."

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, MARGARET MORISON, aged 56 years and 14 days.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Thomas A. Morison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 10, WALLACE, youngest son of Robert W. and D. W. Aborn, aged 1 year and 11 months.

In Providence, R. I., on the 6th inst., of consumption, HENRY CHACE, youngest son of Daniel Wightman, Esq., aged 18 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 11.

$3,500 Indiana State 5s...c	84½	100 Cum. Coal Co....b60	27¼
10,000 do..........s60	84	100 do..........b45	27
3,000 Virginia 6s........	92½	200 do..............	27
1,000 do..............	93	200 do..........s30	27
10,000 Missouri 6s........	92¾	1,200 do..........s3	27
10,000 do..............	92½	200 Ward Coal Co....b20	1
10,000 do..........b30	92½	200 do..............	1
5,000 Harl. 1st Mg. Bs..s60	80	348 Clev. & Toledo R...s3	85
5,000 do..........s3	80½	50 do..........s60	85
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	85	40 Chi. & R'k Island R..	97
3,000 Erie Con. bds. '71..s3	83	200 Erie Railroad.....s3	53½
1,000 Erie Con bds '62..	85	350 do..........s60	53¾
1,000 H. Riv 1st Mtg Bs..	102½	100 do..........b60	54
50 Bank of Commerce....	109	200 do..........s30	53½
40 Bowery Bank........	107	50 do..........s3	53½
10 American Ex. Bank..	120	50 do..........b3	53
10 Hampshire Coal Co..	15	50 do..........s3	53[illegible]
100 do..............	14½	600 Reading R. R....b10	95[illegible]
22 Metropolitan Bank....	109	100 do..........s60	95[illegible]
10 Corn Ex. Bank........	102½	100 do..........b45	96
25 B'k of the Republic...	125	100 do..........s60	96
130 Canton Co...........	25	1000 do..........c	95[illegible]
100 Nicaragua Tr. Co..s30	20	1112 do..........b60	96
450 do..............	20	500 do..........s60	96
50 do..........s60	20	300 do..........s60	95[illegible]
100 do..........b30	20½	270 do..........c	95[illegible]
100 do..........b30	20½	100 do..............	96
250 do..............	20½	250 Hudson River R. R..c	41
50 Panama Railroad..b60	108	400 do..........b60	41
10 do..............	107½	5 Mich. S. & N. I. Con.	98
50 do..........b3	108		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.B..s3	85½	230 Nicaragua Trans. Co..c	20
3,000 do..........b3	84½	600 do..........b10	20
7,000 do..........s3	84½	200 do..............	20
500 do..............	85	100 do..........b30	20
1,000 Nor. Ind. 1st Mort. Goshen Line........	90½	200 do..........b3	20
10,000 Missouri 6s........	92¾	200 do..........s3	20
100 Canton Company.....s3	25	200 do..........s10	20
270 Reading Railroad..s60	95[illegible]	200 do..........b30	20
400 do..............	95[illegible]	200 do..........b15	20
200 do..........b60	96	200 do..........s60	20
300 do..........b3	96	200 do..........s3	20
500 do..............	96	100 Erie Railroad....s30	53
200 Hamps'e Coal Co..b30	15½	200 do..............	53
500 Clev. & Tol. R. R..s30	84½	200 do..........b3	53
450 Cum. Coal Co....b30	27	100 do..........s30	53
200 do..........b30	27	50 Pennsyl. Coal Co..b3	103
200 do..........s60	27	25 do..............	103
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Mich. So. & N.I.R.R.	101½

TUESDAY, Sept. 11—P. M.

The steamer *Arago*, at this port from Havre and Southampton, Aug. 29, and the *Africa*, at Halifax from Liverpool, Sept. 1, bring Money and Market advices from Europe one week later than the previous packet. The Liverpool Cotton market is rather firmer, with sales of 51,480 bales for the week, of which the trade took for consumption 40,500 bales. The quotations are not altered, except for Middling descriptions, which are a sixteenth dearer. The sales the day before the *Africa* sailed were 10,000 bales. Flour and Wheat are substantially the same in price as by the *Atlantic*, though the tendency was to easier prices on account of fine weather and the English harvest. Indian Corn 1s. lower. Some of the circulars quote a speculative demand for Corn. Beef and Pork not so brisk. Bacon firm, and Lard 6d. higher. The state of trade at Manchester is favorably reported. The London circulars quote a further advance in Sugars, with a speculative demand for most articles of Colonial produce. Railroad Iron up to £8 10s. There is no important change noticed in American Stocks, except a steadier market than reported by the previous circulars. BELL's quotations are as follows:

U. S. Sixes of '68 Bonds	105 @106
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	103 @105
U. S. Sixes Inscribed Stock	105 @106
Pennsylvania Fives	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania Bonds	83 @ 84
Maryland Bonds	92 @ 93
South Carolina Bonds	95 @ —
Virginia Fives	85 @ 88
Virginia Sixes	89½ @ 90½
Canada Bonds	114 @115
Erie First Mortgage	100 @102
Erie Second Mortgage	90 @ 92
Erie Convertibles	89 @ 90
Erie Fund	81½ @ 82
New-York Central Sevens	95 @ 97
New-York Central Sixes	82 @ 84
Illinois Central Railroad	79 @ 80
Illinois Central Freeland Bonds	84 @ 85
Pennsylvania Central Railroad	90½ @ 91½

The Bank of England had lost $2,836,000 in Specie on the weekly report, but the supply of Money was easy, and the Funds steady, 91 to 91½.

The Banks have a larger demand for Money this week from their mercantile dealers, to accommodate whom they are curtailing to some extent their demand loans made to Brokers and others on Stock security. The change is sensibly felt in the Street, by this class of borrowers, and there was more than the usual stir to-day in making up Bank accounts. Some of the Brokers say they have not seen a harder time since last December. The amount of Stock in several of the speculative Railroads afloat in Wall-street, to be taken care of by the Brokers, is said to be heavier than usual, and the buyers on time pay a tempting shave to parties who have the means, or the ability to command the means to carry the contracts. For ordinary business purposes, the rates of Money are 7@8 ℔ cent. The rates of Foreign Exchange closed steady on London at 109¾ @110; the regular Bankers asked the outside figure, but first-class transient Bank bills, and others made at home, were done at 109¾, and some Southern Bank endorsements at 109¾. The mail for England will not be a large one. There was a heavy business done by the leading Continental drawer in France, at 5f. 12½ centimes to the dollar, and Gold bars will go forward by the steamer from the same and other parties to the extent of about half a million of dollars. The Sub-Treasury balance was increased to-day $151,936. It now stands $5,846,648.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange Board were not generally important, though the business in Reading Road, Cumberland Coal, and Nicaragua Transit shares attracted some attention. The first named is weaker by ½ ℔ cent. than yesterday, and 2 ℔ cent. lower than the top rate of last week. The Transit Company are said to have settled their competition with the Pacific Mail Concern, and both promise to do a more profitable trade with California hereafter. The Transit shares closed, after an active demand in the afternoon, at 20½ ℔ cent.; Erie Road shares fell off to 53½ ℔ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds to 84½ ℔ cent. Some Missouri State Sixes were done as low as 92¾. The Auction sales of New York Central, about 300 shares, were all at 90½. The general market closed dull. The heads of the Foreign news were made public at 3 o'clock, and some disappointment was felt at the negative character of both the political and market accounts. The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Road for August were $99,173 against $80,984 same month in 1854.

The Joint Stock Association of WELLS, FARGO & Co., of New-York and San Francisco, have declared a dividend of 5 ℔ cent.

Mr. A. H. MULLER will hold an Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock to-morrow, Thursday, Sept. 12.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Sept. 11.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the first week in September

is	$95,574 12
Same period in 1854	89,583 24
Increase in 1855	$5,990 88

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of September, inclusive, is

	$1,556,478 79
Same period in 1854	1,684,144 14
Decrease in 1855	$127,665 35

Official.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1855.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1846, redeemable on and after the 12th November, 1856, that the whole or any part of that stock will be purchased by this Department at any time previous to the 30th November next, for which 8 ℔ cent premium will be paid in addition to the sums expressed in the certificates.

And to the holders of the stocks of the other loans of the United States, that purchases of the same to the amount of $1,310,000 will also be made during the same period at the following rates:

For stock of the Loan of 1842, a premium of 10 ℔ cent.; for stock of the Loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 ℔ cent.; and for stock issued under the act of 1850, commonly called Texas Indemnity Stock, a premium of 8 ℔ cent.

Interest will also be allowed, at the rate stipulated in the certificates, from the 1st July last to the day of settlement here, with one day in addition, to enable the Treasurer's draft to reach the party.

Certificates transmitted to this Department under the present notice should be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money.

Payment for these Stocks will be made by drafts upon the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive the money may direct.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The following are the footings of our Bank statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000	Due f'm other banks	$ [illegible]
Loans and disc'nts	51,362,055	Due to other banks	15,[illegible]
Specie in bank	3,[illegible]	Circulation	7,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

FLOUR is scarce and a shade better. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for good to choice Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and $7 62½@$7 87½ for fancy and extra do. WHEAT in good request and a shade firmer. Sales 17,000 bushels Chicago at $1 30; 5,000 bushels red Kentucky at $1 50, some small lots white do. and Canadian at $1 60. CORN without change. Sales 22,000 bushels at 75½c.@75¾c. Sales 600 bushels RYE at 93c. WHISKY—Small lots at 38c.

Canal Freights—Firmer. CORN, 13½c.@14c., and WHEAT 17c. to New-York.

Lake Imports Yesterday.—FLOUR, 2,313 bbls.; WHEAT 30,438 bushels; CORN, 75,286 bushels; OATS, 30,349 bushels.

Canal Exports Yesterday.—FLOUR, 466 bbls.; WHEAT, 33,402 bushels; CORN, 31,717 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 10.

The prices of COTTON are easier but not quotably lower. FLOUR sells at $7 12 ℔ bbl.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday First Board*—$2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, [illegible]; $1,000 do. '75, [illegible]; $1,000 City 6s '79, [illegible]; $11,000 Union Canal 6s, 36; $5,000 City R. R. 6s, [illegible]; $100 do. S & R., [illegible]; $500 City Gas 6s, New, [illegible]; 10 Lehigh Nav., [illegible]; 21 Norristown R. R., 57; 33 Beaver Meadow R. R. C. & P., 51; 300 Reading R. R., 47½; 40 do., 48; 100 do., 48½; 17 Harrisburg R. R. 55½; 9 Mechanics' Bank, 28¾. *Between Boards*—$1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, [illegible]; 1,200 Reading R. R., 47¾; 7 Camden and Amboy R. R., 131½. *Second Board*—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; $6,000 City R. R. 6s N. P. R. R., [illegible]; $3,000 City Gas 6s, Old, [illegible]; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 36; $4,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '67, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuyl. Nav. 6s, [illegible]; 3 Camden and Amboy R. R., 131½; 8 Pennsylvania R. R., 44½; 1 do., 45; [illegible] Reading R. R., 48½; 3 City Bank, 20½; 25 Girard Bank, 12¾.

After Board—100 Erie R. R., [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@117½; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98½; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 47¾@47½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '80, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@45; Morris Canal, 13½@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77@78; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12¼@12½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible].

List of American Vessels in Havre.

Masters.	Names of the Vessels.	Port They Belong.	Destination.	To Sail.
French	Mercury	New-York	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Wood	Germania	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
Lefevre	Ariel	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
Marsh	Helvetia	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
Trask	Switzerland	New-York	New-York	[illegible]
Blanchard	United States	Brunswick	New-Orleans	[illegible]
Ulrich	[illegible]	New-Orleans	New-Orleans	[illegible]
Wilson	Mountaineer	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Lavender	Lady Suffolk	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixey	N. H. Dixey	Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bray	Volante	Newburyport	Akyab	[illegible]
Whiteman	Venice	Portsmouth		
	Gottenburg			

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre—Wm. S. Mayo, wife and servant; H. J. Hart, (Commissioner of the Supreme Court, Victoria, Australia,) lady, child and servant; Isabella Hart, 8 children and servant; Elizabeth Taylor, Amelia Hargarden, A. Levi, lady, 3 children and servant; Caroline Levy, [illegible] [illegible], J. Dieden, C. [illegible] and lady; A. Walter, lady and child; V. Rowe, lady, daughter and niece; [illegible] lady and 3 children; J. Debary and 3 children; [illegible] Bartholmy, J. [illegible] and lady; [illegible] Haviland and son; A. Antoine and lady; [illegible] K. Shelding and lady; A. Lovial, lady, 2 children and 2 servants; A. R. Fox; [illegible] and lady; [illegible] A. Crittenden, J. Prentice and son; J. Kennedy Smith, lady, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. [illegible]; W. A. Roberts, [illegible] Edward [illegible] and 2 children; [illegible]; W. L. Kingsley, J. G. Welch, A. McConochie, J. Hendrick; Edward C[illegible], E. D. Hall, A. [illegible], G. Choquet, J. Choulet, J. Henry, P. D. [illegible], C. J. Bertiaud, (Sardinian Consul,) and servant; [illegible]; F. Katzenbach and 2 children; A. Ubendorf, lady and 2 children; W. H. Gibbard, [illegible] Du Vernet, J. A. Watson, J. W. Watson, Capt. Johnston, George Young, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Ward and child, [illegible] Sayward, F. Kempton, Miss Davenport, Mrs. [illegible], daughter and servant; J. [illegible], lady and child; Mrs. [illegible] and 2 children; G. [illegible], E. Dupois, P. Fung, F. Bollier, J. Krause, C. Vicks, G. [illegible], A. Francis, [illegible] Corneille, 2 children and servant; Miss [illegible], A. [illegible], A. [illegible] and nephew; J. [illegible] and neice; F. [illegible], F. Salone, G. [illegible] and brother; L. De Goesbriand (Bishop of Burlington, Vt.); [illegible] Dameles, F. Picard, P. [illegible], A. [illegible], J. [illegible]; J. Deglise, M. Gervais, L. P. Auger, A. [illegible], E. [illegible], M. [illegible], G. [illegible], T. [illegible], C. Johnson, G. Held, P. Strobel, E. Kattenberg, P. Oppenheim and lady, W. [illegible], M. Phillips, P. De [illegible], C. Cotesse, W. Watkins, W. Birch, W. [illegible] and son, T. Kelly, Robert Kirkup, lady and child, P. Russell, J. P. Williams, J. W. Proctor, F. Churchman and lady, M. Appleton, J. D. Darlington, G. Howson, J. B. Shaw, H. W. [illegible], G. [illegible] and child, C. Kobery, B. Godfrey, all of New-York; H. L. [illegible], Dr. L. [illegible], G. Peacock, Mrs. S. [illegible] and 2 daughters, A. H. [illegible], Wharton Chancellor, Francis Peters, C. P. [illegible], Dr. H. W. [illegible], Dr. [illegible] Norris, J. G. [illegible], Dr. R. McMellar, S. P. [illegible], Armand Lafore and son, [illegible] Philadelphia; George S. Wetherod, [illegible] Henry, F. [illegible] and sister, Wm. Ehrman, Francis [illegible] and lady, Baltimore; G. Coolidge, C. [illegible], Jr., and lady, Boston; Dr. Franz Johnson, Col. P. S. [illegible], John P. Cox, Louisville, Ky.; [illegible], E. Coxe, Miss Annie Coxe, Alabama; Thomas W. [illegible], Paris; Calvin [illegible], Dr. A. [illegible], daughter and servant, Dr. [illegible], J. [illegible], [illegible], Oliver D. Woodman, A. [illegible], [illegible], 3 children and servant; B. [illegible], A. [illegible], E. [illegible] and son; *Jules Dolby*, *L. Walesti*, *E. Rivoli*; P. H. [illegible], H. [illegible] and son, New-Orleans; W. Valiere, E. [illegible], J. Courant, S. Alley, T. Germain, G. [illegible], A. [illegible], C. Del [illegible], France; A. Arioso, V. [illegible], A. [illegible], M. [illegible], lady and servant; [illegible], J. Pacha, J. [illegible], G. [illegible], Edward [illegible], J. Hallund, James [illegible], J. Knight, W. [illegible] and lady, England. Total, 28[illegible].

In steamship Africa, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Schooley, lady, 2 children, governess and 2 servants; Miss Whitehead, Mrs. Brooks, [illegible] and lady, [illegible] [illegible] lady and infant; [illegible], lady, child and 2 servants; Mr. Lowell, lady and daughter; G. Fulton and lady, Mr. Aldis and lady, Rev. Mr. [illegible] and lady, G. C. Taylor and lady, Miss [illegible], [illegible], G. B. Ironside and lady, Sir Allan McNab and servant; [illegible] [illegible].

In bark Clara B. Williams, from Havana—[illegible].

In schr. Sarah Maria, from Boston—[illegible].

SUN AND MOON ALMANAC THIS DAY. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Sloop Jane, Clark, Fall River, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, via Cowes, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Mortimer Livingston. [illegible]

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Bark Clara B. Williams, [illegible], Havana [illegible] days, with cigars to F. V. King & Co.

Brig Coquette, (Pr.,) Planck, St. Paul, N. F., 12 days, fish to A. C. Wester & Co.

Brig Albion, Cooper, (of Portland,) [illegible], New-Orleans, 22 days, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. [illegible]

Brig Nancy Conklin, [illegible], 22 ds., with [illegible], &c., to Aguirre & Galway.

Schr. Frances Newton, [illegible], 7 days, granite to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Avono, Bickel, Alexandria [illegible] days, with mdse. to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Ann D. Oliver, Alexandria, [illegible] days, with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. W. R. Burnham, (of Yarmouth,) [illegible], Platt [illegible] days, with tobacco to [illegible]. [illegible]

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, Wilmington, [illegible] days, with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Star, ——, Gardiner, Me., [illegible] days, with lumber to master.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Coe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Baltimore, with mdse. to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, [illegible], with mdse. to Geo. Francis & Co.

Schr. Preston, [illegible], for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Parsons, Williams, [illegible], wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. George D. Fisher, Fenton, Philadelphia for Derby.

Schr. Geo. Taylor, ——, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. James Hendrickson, ——, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. Native, Mead, Greenwich, Conn. [illegible]

Schr. James McClosky, Arnold, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Godfrey, Rondout for New-Haven.

Schr. W. Browne, Bowne, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Connecticut, Gooding, Rondout, 3 days, with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Propeller Westernport, (Cromwell's line,) Hull, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Charleston, [illegible], with wheat and flour to John Riley.

SAILED—Ship Tejuca, Gregory, for [illegible].

WIND—Sunrise N.; Meridian, calm; Sunset, S.

Below.

The ship Charles Cooper, from Mobile for Liverpool, with captain sick of yellow fever, will put into this port for medical assistance. She was spoken on the 11th inst. by the towing Huntress, Captain Merrell, [illegible] of Sandy Hook.

Also below, brig ——, of Boston, from St. John, N. B.

Disasters.

On the night of Aug. [illegible], [illegible], the schr. Wm. Henry from Rondout for New-Haven, was run into by a large schooner (name not known) bound to Providence, which stove and carried away larboard bulwarks and fore rigging; also, broke the [illegible], with other damage from leakage, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 30, at 3 P. M., off [illegible], ship Upland, (Brem.) standing E.

Aug. [illegible], at 11 A. M., off the Lizard, bark [illegible], standing W.

Sept. [illegible], at noon, in lat. 39 [illegible], lon. [illegible], brig [illegible], standing [illegible].

Sept. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], [illegible], standing W.

Sept. 10, at noon, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], brigantine [illegible], of Halifax, standing E.

Sept. 9, 11:45 P. M., south of [illegible], steamship Alabama exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston.

Sept. 10, 1:30 A. M., [illegible] Light bearing N. W., the steamship Alabama exchanged signals with steamship *Florida*, hence for Savannah.